

PALGIN
AGAINST HEADACHE
AND TOOTHACHE

FRIDAY,
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THE JERUSALEM POST

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12 Argentine Naval Officers Ask to Quit

BUENOS AIRES (Reuter).—Twelve leading Argentine Navy commanders have asked to be relieved of their posts, according to reliable reports here.

The dramatic move, which would leave the Navy without experienced commanders, came on Wednesday night, 24 hours after President Arturo Frondizi had consulted them about demands for the resignation of the Navy Secretary, Vice-Admiral Adolfo Estévez.

Despite the fact that most admirals reiterated the de-

mand for the resignation of the Secretary, President Frondizi announced that Admiral Estévez had his confidence and would not be asked to resign.

The commanders who asked to be placed on the retired list are reported to include Rear-Admiral Agustín Peña, Supreme Commander in the River Plate area; Vice-Admiral Vicente Baroja, Chief of Naval Coordination, and Vice-Admiral Alfredo Vago, Commander of Naval Operations.

ERNEST BLOCH DIES IN U.S., AGED 79

PORTLAND, Oregon.—Ernest Bloch, Swiss-born composer many of whose works had a specific Hebrew idiom, died of cancer on Wednesday night. He was 79.

Bloch wrote a considerable quantity of chamber music, but is best known for his "Sholem" suite for cello and orchestra, "Jednota," "Jednota," "Jednota," and "Jednota."

Ernest Bloch died, a musical setting of the Sabbath morning service.

He was born in Geneva and came to the U.S. in 1916. He was director of the San Francisco Conservatory and Professor of Music at the University of California at Berkeley.

In London, tributes to his work were paid in most morning papers on Thursday.

"The Times" wrote "though it is as a Jewish composer that Bloch will first and foremost be remembered in future years—the first Jewish composer to give a distinctive voice in music to the spirit of his race—his music was not limited by his nationalist or racial tendencies."

(Reuter, HA)

Kassem May Meet Press On Cabinet Reshuffle

BAGHDAD (Reuter).—A Government spokesman said on Thursday that the Prime Minister, Major-General Abdul Karim Kassem, might give a press conference soon when journalists could question him on the Government reshuffle.

The spokesman declined to comment on Cairo reports alleging that three of the new Ministers brought into the Cabinet on Monday were Communists.

Jordan Frees Men Of Nationalist Party

AMMAN (Reuter).—The Jordan Government on Wednesday released a number of members of the dissolved Arab Nationalist Party who had been detained for several months for security reasons.

Turkish Editor Jailed For Reprint

ISTANBUL (Reuter).—The editor of the weekly magazine "Kim," Mr. Sahap Balicoglu, has been sentenced to 16 months imprisonment and fined 4,000 Turkish liras (about \$510) for reprinting from the "Indianapolis Star" an article criticizing the Turkish Premier, Mr. Adnan Menderes.

The court also ordered suspension of the magazine for one month.

The decision is subject to appeal.

FEWER SUNSPOTS BUT LITTLE NEWS

Radio conditions are slowly returning to normal throughout the world after a series of magnetic storms caused by giant sunspots that were visible to the naked eye through smoked glasses.

An official of the International Ionospheric Bureau in France said one of the flares on the sun lasted for more than six hours.

Most serious difficulties developed on links between Europe and North America, Reuter cables reported, with various centres reporting trouble as "hopeless," "total blackout" and "the worst in 20 years."

If it could be done...

If it were possible to produce a better edible oil than Meged—Shemen would produce it, for its laboratories have been following up all scientific developments in the production of edible oils and washing agents for the last 25 years.

Israel housewives know by experience that there is no better than Meged Oil for cooking, frying and preparing of salads. They all know that there is no better than the best—Meged Edible Oil. (Adapt.)

Iran's Foreign Minister To Resign Post

TEHERAN (UPI).—Foreign Minister Djalal Ahdoh reportedly offered his resignation on Thursday and political observers speculated this might pave the way toward closer relations between Iran and Russia.

A Cabinet meeting was called in the evening at the Saadabad summer palace of the Shah to discuss the situation and to receive the Shah's final decision on the resignation.

Political circles speculated that Ahdoh's exit from the government might improve relations with the Soviet Union. The Soviet press and radio have been calling Ahdoh "an imperialistic stooge."

Press reports here say the Soviets have discussed an improvement of mutual relations with Iranian officials, and new talks on the subject are expected to take place in the near future.

MAKARIOS-GRIVAS MEDIATION EFFORT

ATHENS (Reuter).—An effort to restore Greek Cypriot unity, endangered by reported differences between Archbishop Makarios and General George Grivas, former leader of Eoka, is now in progress.

Mr. Antonis Georgiades, Minister of Communications in the Cyprus provisional government and General Grivas's aide-de-camp in the Eoka campaign, arrived here unexpectedly to bring General Grivas up to date on the situation in Cyprus, listen to his views and convey them to Archbishop Makarios in Nicosia.

Discord was reported between the Archbishop and the former Eoka leader when General Grivas claimed he was not being consulted on negotiations in connection with implementation of the Cyprus agreements.

Archbishop Makarios said in an interview published here on Thursday that "there has been no difference of views with General George Grivas on any concrete subject to date."

Sharett Flays Arab Policy On Refugees at Socialist Parley

HAMBURG (Reuter).—Mr. Moshe Sharett, former Israel Prime Minister, declared on Thursday that the Arab states had refused to play their part in the Middle East refugee problem "because they found it in their political interest to perpetuate human suffering."

Speaking in a debate on the Middle East at the Socialist International Congress, Mr. Sharett said the Middle East was by no means an organic whole, but represented a variety of races and degrees of civilization.

Mr. Sharett said Israel followed her tasks of economic internal peace and freedom "unaffected by occasional parliamentary crises."

He added: "Perpetual unrest is confined to some of the Arab countries and is expressed not only in joint hostility to Israel, which for the time being and at least outwardly is unsubsiding, but primarily in continuous political warfare among themselves."

He said the conflict with Israel seemed to act as a veil thrown over Arab disunion. "Eventually the divergences of interests and ambitions broke through the facade of negative solidarity and came into open play so that now it is the internal clashes within the Arab camp that form the essential theme of the politics of the Middle East."

U.S. Rocket Boring Satellite Blows Up

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida (Reuter).—A rocket intended to put an Explorer satellite into orbit blew up as it was launched on Thursday.

Flame and black smoke poured from the base of the 78-foot rocket, followed by an explosion. The Juno-2 rocket landed about 50 yards from the launch pad, from which it had been fired.

No one was reported hurt.

Fifty-five persons were in the blockhouse, whose thick concrete walls protected them completely.

Court Says Aramco May Not Bar Jews

NEW YORK (INA).—Supreme Court Justice Henry Brandeis on Wednesday barred the Arabian American Oil Company from discriminating against prospective Jewish employees and said that if the company could not comply it should "go elsewhere to serve your Arab masters—but not in New York State."

The justice upset a ruling by the New York State Commission against Discrimination which gave Aramco a "bona fide" exemption from the State Fair Employment Law. He acted on an appeal of the ruling made by the American Jewish Congress.

The judge criticized the ruling, stating that "any such holding would undermine the very foundation of our American concept of liberty and the constitutional safeguard of that liberty."

He said that the upholding of American justice outweighed any considerations of the company's relations with Arab governments.

Aramco had made no comment by Thursday.

The judge said the New York State agency's decision to exempt Aramco from the law barring questions about religion made the agency "a vessel of a foreign power."

He noted that out of 887 employees in New York of the Aramco offices, few, if any, at all, were Jews. He said that "if, as is perhaps correctly claimed by Aramco, 'this must result from the necessity of possible employment in Saudi Arabia, the answer of New York State is simply: go elsewhere to serve your Arab masters—but not in New York State.'"

British Expect More Trouble in Arabia

LONDON (Reuter).—The Minister of Defence, Mr. Duncan Sandys, said today that further British military action might be necessary in the Arabian peninsula.

Asked in the House of Commons by a Labour member whether the military operations might be necessary in the Arabian peninsula, in which British forces had been engaged since 1955, had now been completed, Mr. Sandys answered:

"No so long as those states in the Arabian peninsula for whose protection we have special responsibilities have unsettled relations with their neighbours, we must expect the recurrence, from time to time, of frontier incidents and other troubles calling for assistance by Her Majesty's forces."

Moscow Claims Mass Unrest in Israel

WASHINGTON (INA).—Monitoring services report that the Soviet press and radio have been giving extensive play to reports of demonstrations by North African settlers in Israel.

TASS alleged that mass demonstrations were sweeping across Israel in protest against unemployment and discriminatory measures by the Israeli authorities against arrivals from North Africa.

The Soviet home service broadcasts have also been attacking Israel for its arms deal with West Germany. According to Moscow Radio, Israel made the deal because of the alleged NATO connections of "Tel Aviv's ruling circles."

Russians were told that masses of Israelis were demonstrating in protest against the Ben-Gurion stand on arms for Germany.

Soviet propaganda alleges that "no step can be taken in Israel without the agreement of American advisors, experts and consultants."

No Early End Seen to U.S. Steel Strike

NEW YORK (UPI).—The two-day-old American steel strike—the third in seven years—will at best have a mild effect on the economy but could mean a serious step backward, depending on its length.

The Federal mediation officer, Mr. Joseph Finnegan, met union and industry leaders on Wednesday night. He said afterwards that the strike is "a very serious one" and "not susceptible to an easy or early solution."

The union's main demand is for a package wage increase which it says amounts to 15 cents an hour. The employers say the demand really amounts to 25 cents which they claim would lead to inflation.

Although the steel industry represents only some five per cent of the nation's total economic effort, its prolonged standstill and the creeping paralysis spreading to other closely related industries stopped production—to name one—and even reversed the upward climbing curve of economic indicators over the booming first half of 1959.

With the strike only two days old, Pennsylvania Railroad has already given leave to more than 6,000 workers and a small Canadian metal-working plant in Ontario stopped production—to name only two instances of what will develop into a pattern as the strike drags on over a few weeks.

Steel-using industries, with an estimated 20 million tons of steel in stocks or in the pipelines of transportation and warehouses, are confident they have enough to keep going for two or three months.

Algerian Rebels Thank Ghana for Recognition

ACCRA (Reuter).—Dr. Mohammed Lamine Debaghine, "Foreign Minister" in the Algerian "Provisional Government," has sent a message thanking the Ghana Government for its decision on the facts of recognition, announced a week ago.

The message, released on Thursday by the Ghana Foreign Ministry, said the decision had stirred the enthusiasm of Algerians fighting for their independence and opened a new era of more effective solidarity between Africans for the "complete liberation" of the whole of Africa.

Mrs. Meir Leaving For Home Tuesday

NEW YORK (Reuter).—The Israel Foreign Minister, Mrs. Golda Meir, arrived here on Wednesday night. She was greeted by a reception given by the Acting Permanent Delegate to the U.N., Mr. Yosef Tekoah, and attended by the chief delegates of all the Latin American countries which Mrs. Meir recently visited.

After resting in the country this weekend, Mrs. Meir is to leave for Paris on Tuesday en route home.

LIVERAN SEES STEVENS ON SUEZ SHIPPING

LONDON (INA).—Mr. Arthur Liveran, Israel Charge d'Affaires, called on Sir Roger Stevens, of the Foreign Office, on Thursday at Mr. Liveran's request.

They discussed general affairs and it is assumed that shipping through the Suez Canal was also discussed.

Soviets Turn Down U.S. Proposal For U.N. Control of Berlin Accord

New Soviet Conditions Offered To Drop Veto in A-Test Control

GENEVA (Reuter).—Russia, after declaring that the nuclear test ban conference had reached a "complete impasse," made a new offer on Thursday—to surrender the right of veto on control posts and air routes, on certain conditions.

Mr. Semyon Tsarapkin, the Soviet delegate, stipulated that the test ban treaty must contain satisfactory provisions for agreement between the control organ and the governments concerned, conference sources reported.

Mr. James Wadsworth, U.S. ambassador, said that a recently-revised draft article called for "appropriate consultations" with the government of a country over whose territory a flight was planned.

Mr. Tsarapkin said he was not trying to introduce any "concealed veto" but he was not happy about the word "consultations" and preferred "agreement."

No Routine Flights

Conference sources said both sides agreed there should be no routine aircraft flights over continental areas, but that there should be special flights in the event of any unidentified incidents.

The sources said there was "a measure of agreement" already on both the questions of sitting of control posts and the aircraft flights, and it was now chiefly a question of drafting.

Sir Michael Wright, British ambassador, asked the Soviet delegate whether, in view of the agreement reached between the experts to exempt a certain area of detection of high altitude explosions, he was now prepared to discuss seismic explosions and the new data contained in the American "Bernke" report recently submitted to the conference.

Denies Link

Mr. Tsarapkin replied that while high altitude explosions had not been covered by the experts' conference of last week, adequate provision had been made for seismic explosions and therefore it was not correct to link the two.

At the opening meeting, which was attended by Mr. Dag Hammarskjöld, U.N. Secretary-General, the Soviet delegate accused the U.S. of "sabotaging" the conference by adopting "a policy of silence" on the Soviet proposal for a predetermined quota of annual inspections.

This silence, he said, was doubtless due to the nefarious activities of anti-nuclear treaty elements in the U.S. conference sources reported him as saying.

He stated that the conference could not continue on the present basis of the Soviet "constant concessions" while the West remained "completely stationary."

Bonn Troops May Not Refuse Atomic Arms

BONN (Reuter).—A West German Defence Ministry spokesman on Thursday refused a statement by pastor Niemöller and seven other church officials that West German soldiers had a legal right to refuse orders to use atomic weapons.

Pastor Niemöller, President of the Evangelical Church in Hesse-Nassau, and his colleagues two days ago published a declaration saying that a soldier who regarded atomic, bacteriological and chemical weapons as banned by the Hague Convention, and refused to obey an order to use them, was entitled to protection under the West German military legal code.

The Defence Ministry spokesman said military law made no mention of a right to refuse to serve with atomic weapons. A soldier could legally refuse to obey an order only if it injured human dignity, was given for other than official reasons, or if, through it, a crime of trespass would be committed.

Denmark to Join 'Outer Seven'

COPENHAGEN (Reuter).—The Danish Folketing (parliament) on Wednesday night endorsed by 86 votes to six a Government proposal that Denmark join the British-sponsored free trade area of the "outer seven." There were 73 abstentions.

Khrushchev: Won't Start War But Would Welcome Revolts

SOSNOWIEC, Poland (Reuter).—Mr. Nikita Khrushchev said here on Thursday that the Soviet Union "never, never, never" would launch a war. But he added that he would welcome any rising by any nation against capitalist "robbers."

The Soviet Premier was doing his utmost to make the negotiations fail.

Before a crowd of 100,000, Mr. Gomulka declared, according to AFP: Chancellor Adenauer is not prepared to make any concessions. The West German militarists and revanchists are doing their best to worsen international relations. They have grown so bold that they are now trying to bring pressure on President de Gaulle who had recognized the Oder-Neisse Line.

These retaliatory pressures on the part of Germans are a danger to East Germany, Poland and Czechoslovakia, and they are a threat to the peace.

In an hour's speech to the Congress, Mr. Khrushchev said: "Brothers, we give you (Continued on Page 5, col. 7)

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The Ministry of Education and Culture
GOVERNMENT INFORMATION AND CIVIC EDUCATION SERVICE
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at the Orion Cinema, Jerusalem

Public Meeting

Main Speaker: Mr. ABBA EBAN
Introduction by MAYOR GERSHON AGRON

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Reduce Size of Laying Flock, Poultry Breeders Are Told

TEL AVIV.—A halt to the expansion of the poultry industry was urged on Thursday by the Director-General of the Ministry of Agriculture, Mr. Y. Levy.

Speaking at the Poultry Farmers' National Convention here, he declared that poultry farming must be based on profitability, not on covering local consumption needs. An additional 100,000 eggs produced in the country would not be sold, he said, but would be exported. Israel egg exports could not compete in quality or price with European poultry farmers, because of the distance from the market and their lack of experience and contacts in European markets. Israel's poultry industry should therefore keep only 3.5m. to 4m. hens at the very most, instead of the present 4.5m.

During 1958, 4.5m. hens laid 200m. eggs, it was reported to the Poultry Growers' Convention. About 200m. eggs were exported. The objective of the poultry industry is to produce eggs for export, not to produce eggs for local consumption.

Goose liver was now being developed as another impor-

tant export item to Europe, while feather exports earned the Treasury some \$250,000 annually.

In Jerusalem, it has been announced by the Agriculture Ministry spokesman that poultry farmers are to receive five pruta less for each egg sold on the local market. The retail price of eggs remains the same.

This is the second time within the past two months that the price received by the farmer has been lowered by this amount. The reduction is explained by the drop in egg prices abroad and by the need to make up for the losses incurred in the export of eggs. This 10 pruta deduction from the farmer's account on each egg sold locally is used to subsidize exports.

It is learned that many farmers have taken to selling eggs through unofficial channels, where the deduction is not made. It is believed that the unofficial market now accounts for 6m. to 15m. of the 70m. eggs produced monthly.

Paper Co. Ensures Fair Distribution of Shares

TEL AVIV.—The American-Israeli Paper Mills Ltd. is now examining the application for its latest share issue, which was over-subscribed by 100 per cent.

The company's spokesman added that the firm intends to apply shortly to the Tel Aviv Stock Exchange for the listing of its shares sold in Israel.

The half-million ordinary shares subscribed for this week are part of a six-million share issue, 5.5m. of which have been sold in the U.S. at \$1 per share. According to information received on Wednesday, the U.S. issue has also been heavily over-subscribed and the subscription list has been closed, the company spokesman reported.

The firm has already filed an application with the New York Stock Exchange for listing of the shares sold in the U.S. The company hopes to obtain this by September 1.

At last Sunday's press conference, the Managing Director of the company, Mr. Robert Zion, said that production and sales would increase following the completion of the \$12m. expansion programme. He said it was obvious that profits would grow but that it was impossible to predict future dividend policy, and not as reported in Monday's Jerusalem Post.

A GROUP of Israel investors from Natanya has presented the Tiberias Municipality with the final plans for a luxury hotel. The three-story, 40-room hotel is to cost between IL400,000 and IL500,000.

Religious Services

Shabbat begins Jerusalem: 6.38
Tel Aviv: 6.38
Haifa: 6.38
Tonight Jerusalem: 7.21
Tel Aviv: 7.21
Haifa: 7.21
Tomorrow Jerusalem: 7.30
Tel Aviv: 7.30
Haifa: 7.30

Portion: Bala, 22, 2-3, 5, 6.
Mitzra: 22, 2-3, 5, 6.
Yehoshua: 22, 2-3, 5, 6.
Tonight: 6.38 p.m. Tel Aviv, 6.40 p.m.
Tomorrow: 6.38 p.m. Tel Aviv, 6.40 p.m.
Mitzra: 6.38 p.m. Tel Aviv, 6.40 p.m.
Mitzra: 6.38 p.m. Tel Aviv, 6.40 p.m.

ALLAN JAY WINS WORLD FOIL CROWN
BUDAPEST (Reuters).—Allan Jay, Britain's Olympic fencer, won the men's individual foil title in the world championships here on Thursday night, beating N. Midler (Soviet Union), 5-3, and C. Netter (France), 5-4.

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ISRAEL AIR



Dinah Shore, top U.S. singer and television personality, with her husband, the film actor George Montgomery, and their daughter, shown at Lydda Airport, where they arrived Wednesday night for a three-day visit as guests of the Bond Organization.

'Exodus' Inspires Dinah's Visit

By DIANA LEONER

TEL AVIV.—Dinah Shore, the blonde singer and television star from Tennessee, finds Israel "even more wonderful than described in 'Exodus'." She told me in an interview at the Dan Hotel on Thursday.

Here on a private three-day visit inspired by Leon Uris' best seller, she is shopping for an Israel wardrobe in which she will appear in her popular coast-to-coast T.V. programme.

Miss Shore and her husband, film actor George Montgomery, on Thursday spent several hours in the Negev and visited a Beduin camp. On Friday, they will tour Jerusalem, and on Saturday, Galilee. They have the country on Sunday, "and we will be back of course," both Miss Shore and George Montgomery said. They have both appeared in person and on T.V. for the Israel Bond Drive in the U.S.

Miss Shore's 11-year-old daughter, Melissa, and her two teen-age boy friends who came here with the party, decided they want to return and go to a kibbutz, because "it sounds good fun," they said.

Council Approves IL6m. In Development Loans

The Public Advisory Council for the Development Budget, headed by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, Mr. P. Sapir, has approved \$35 applications for loans totalling IL6,260,000, out of 44 which were passed on by the Inter-bank Committee of the Israel Industry Institute.

Among the requests approved were: IL1m. for diamond processing in Jerusalem; Beersheba, and Elat; IL575,000 to Tnuva for expansion of central dairies; IL500,000 for a citrus preserves plant; IL210,000 for a plant to make pre-fabricated buildings; IL200,000 for a fiberglass factory; and IL150,000 for the development of self-service in the cooperative groceries.

TEL AVIV.—Koor Industries have reported a total of \$2,250,000 in exports for the period January-June 1959, as compared to \$3.4m. for the same period last year.

Exports of "Nezer" cement doubled this year reaching \$2.4m. as compared to last year's \$1.1m. Glass exports totalled \$200,000, with the main customer being Turkey. New markets for plate glass were found in Ghana, Liberia and Nigeria. Turkey and Ghana also bought "Vulcan" bath-tubs for \$400,000. Exports of "Alliance" tires for the first six months of 1959 were \$1.7m.

TEL AVIV
Israel National Opera—
"La Traviata," 8 p.m.
"O.A. House"—
"The Weavers," 8 p.m.
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Donors Finance Trip For Paralyzed Hooper

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV.—Donors of individuals and organizations have promptly answered the appeal of the sports paper "Hadaset HaSport" to send Mr. Aharon Kirshner, 27, a polio victim, to participate in the Invalids Olympic Games at Stoke Newington, England, next week.

Kirshner plays an outstanding game of basketball from his wheelchair, but was not included in the Israel Invalids basketball team for the games whose trip is being sponsored by the Defense Ministry, because he is not a war invalid.

Leading the donors who are financing his trip is Mr. Abraham Schneor, the veteran Israel international basketball player, who contributed IL250 towards Kirshner's journey. Kirshner, the 27-year-old, has been playing basketball since he was 12, and others made modest contributions down to 500 pruta. The tally by Wednesday had reached about IL100 short of the return ticket.

When the sports paper approached Olympic Airways, Mr. A.Z. Kila, its representative in Israel, immediately contributed the rest. Kirshner will fly to Athens by Olympic Airways to join the Israel team on Friday.

TEL AVIV.—A woman passenger who broke a leg when panic-stricken passengers surged out of a bus which caught fire on Thursday awarded IL4,000 damages against the Dan bus company and the driver, Mr. Dov Platsch.

The decision was handed down by District Court Judge M. Harpazi in favour of Mrs. Charlotte Bitman, 45, of Bnei Brak.

Reviewing the events leading up to the accident, Judge Harpazi found that the driver had not stopped the bus when it caught fire, and that the passengers had to get out through the windows and doors. In the confusion, the plaintiff fell and broke a leg.

The Judge said he believed the driver lost his head. He should have first switched off the engine and only then have requested the passengers to get out, without causing a panic. Instead, he frightened the passengers and was himself one of the first to get out. He also failed to take the fire extinguisher with him when he alighted, although it later turned out that it was in any case, defective. (Times)

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President Quits, Bunche Asked to Tennis Club

NEW YORK (INA).—The governors of the West Side Tennis Club announced on Tuesday that they had accepted the resignation of the club's President, Mr. Wilfred Burglund, and would give "courteous and prompt attention" to a membership bid from the U.N. Under-Secretary, Dr. Ralph J. Bunche, or his son.

The statement also said that "it is the policy of the club to consider and accept members without regard to race, creed and colour."

On Tuesday night, Dr. Bunche welcomed the club's statement as "a very full, very clear one." However, he said, there seemed no immediate likelihood that he or his son, Ralph Jr., would apply for membership.

The club's statement noted that "at present has members of Oriental and other ancestry and there is representation of the Jewish faith among the membership," but "to the best of our knowledge, no Negro has ever applied for membership."

It called Mr. Burglund's remarks to Dr. Bunche "a personal opinion of one individual to another" and said that "some of these reported opinions are contrary to the opinions and beliefs of the Board of Governors and other club members."

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NO sober-minded observer of the international scene will accept the notion of a voluntary renunciation of nuclear weapons by one or other of the Great Powers in the foreseeable future.

TOO MANY nuclear weapons in the hands of the Great Powers in the foreseeable future.

TO say as much is not to cast any reflection on the sincerity of those British Labour leaders who are advocating Britain's withdrawal from the "atomic club." Their reasoning is easy to follow. They recognize that so long as the world remains divided into two hostile camps, neither side will be willing to throw away its atomic stockpiles. On the other hand, so the argument runs, in order to reduce the risk of an irresponsible or even accidental nuclear operation with fatal consequences, it is preferable that there should be only two fingers on the trigger — one in Washington, the other in Moscow, without a third in London, a fourth in Paris, a fifth in Peking and eventually others elsewhere.

What particularly disturbs the British Socialists, and not them alone, is the fear of a "nuclearized" China. Rightly or wrongly, there is a widespread suspicion that the new China is less than the old is inclined to hold human life cheap. With her teeming, ever-increasing population, China could conceivably sustain, that is, survive, an atomic conflict limited to so-called tactical arms which would yet be fatal to other nations. The chances are that she would not venture into such a war for fear of all-out strategic reprisals leading to universal, total destruction. Still, the Peking Government would be well placed to indulge in atomic blackmail from its position of immense demographic strength. This nightmarish prospect is known to haunt Moscow, too.

To suppose, however, that British abdication from the status of an atomic "have" would so deeply impress China that she would be willing to remain an atomic "have-not" is patently absurd. The hypothesis is attractive, but wholly unrealistic, and the generous impulse behind it clearly needs to be translated into more practical terms.

In the frantic search for a remedy to the atomic threat which hangs over all our heads, certain American military leaders are apparently (as suggested in another column on this page) considering the idea of delegating responsibility for the launching of atomic warfare to all or nearly all their Western Allies. It is difficult to accept this suggestion at its face value. The hazards are too obvious. It is bad enough to think that already ships and planes loaded with atomic bombs are constantly at the ready and that at any moment it might be decided to set one in motion, with all the fatal consequences that would follow. To hand over supplies of bombs to the local field commanders of various nationalities and authorize them to open nuclear fire at their own discretion would indeed be rash, and not only because of the danger that the Soviet Union would follow suit.

It is, more likely than not, merely a verbal manoeuvre on the part of die-hard Francophobes bent on staving off the imminent entry of France into the "atomic club." There is no moral or material reason why France should stay out. The cause of peace and freedom can be strengthened by full French participation in world affairs, and this is not possible while France wrestles with the problem of exclusion from the ranks of the atomic powers.

There can be only one goal ahead for all. The Great Powers, East and West, must in the first instance ensure that the "supreme deterrent" shall not be used, deliberately or by accident. To that end, they must find a modus vivendi in Berlin and wherever there is friction between them.

To Share or Not Share A-Arms

Too Many Fingers on the Nuclear Trigger

By RICHARD LOWENTHAL

BERLIN.—It is still possible, and it is really desirable, to limit the circle of nuclear Powers. The prospects of the Geneva negotiations on a controlled ban of nuclear tests largely turn on this question, and with them possibly the chances of a last-West summit meeting.

In Britain, the idea of a "non-nuclear club" comprising all but the Great Powers is at the heart of present discussions inside the Labour Party, and may well play a decisive role in the forthcoming general election.

Within the Soviet bloc, there is no more sensitive question than this in Soviet-Chinese relations, though it is never publicly discussed: for a limitation of the circle of nuclear Powers to the present three or to the Big Two after possible British renunciation would leave China in a position of permanent minor status in relation to Russia. And without the favour of a Soviet ally, General de Gaulle's determination to make France a nuclear Power is one of the issues that have brought the creeping crisis of NATO's military planning into the open.

Limitation Desirable So far, few commentators in the leading countries — few voices indeed, apart from the French, have doubted that a limitation of the circle of nuclear Powers is desirable. The overwhelming argument in favour of such limitation is clearly that it would permanently reduce the risk of nuclear war. While possession of these weapons is restricted to two or three or at worst four Powers, the "balance of terror" between them may work; as the number increases the incalculable element of risk increases incomparably faster. Hence the negotiations for a ban on atomic tests, which if enforced, would automatically limit the number of nuclear Powers, have assumed a political importance out of all proportion to the technical aspects of what is really at stake there: whether the present three nuclear Powers have the will and the strength to retain a permanent monopoly.

At the moment no outsider can judge whether such a monopoly could be imposed on the "rule-breakers." The mere fact that the Soviets appear to be seriously interested in the test negotiations argues that they may still feel in a position to make China conform to such an agreement, however unwillingly. That France could still be prevented from exploding her first bomb is highly probable by now; but it is at least conceivable that General de Gaulle might be willing to renounce its right to produce nuclear weapons for political advantages within the councils of NATO.

Monopolise or Not But all these calculations depend on the assumption that the leading Powers on both sides are themselves interested in retaining the monopoly, at least to the extent of nuclear weapons. Some of their own nuclear weapons to their allies for independent and uncontrolled disposal. In the last few weeks that assumption has been shaken as far as the U.S. is concerned. According to serious U.S. press reports, an influential group of American military planners has lately begun to argue that a wider dispersion of nuclear control within NATO, a greater freedom for the forces in Europe to dispose of their own nuclear weapons, might be in the interest of Western defence.

Two Assumptions As reported, the case for a wider dispersal of nuclear control within the Western alliance is based on two assumptions. The first is that the Soviets' boasted ability to destroy any target in the U.S. by long-range thermonuclear missiles, while widely acknowledged of present-day reality, is likely to become a fact within a foreseeable number of years. The second assumption is that U.S. dependence on allied and missile bases in Western Europe and elsewhere, at present decisive for giving an American retaliatory blow the advantages of proximity and dispersion, will gradually diminish as long-range missiles and submarines become available to the U.S. in quantity.

Once both assumptions are fulfilled, so the argument runs, the U.S. will both be vitally interested in the defence of any given outlying ally against a Soviet bloc attack, and less willing to take the risks inherent in nuclear retaliation. As Soviet propaganda is already anticipating this state of affairs, it is only natural that America's allies should begin to wonder how to face it once it becomes real: hence one obvious way of reassuring them would be to equip them in their own nuclear defence.

From an American point of view, this might have the added advantage that in the worst case these allies could effectively defend themselves without automatically involving the U.S. in a nuclear war.

N.A.T.O. Favours Divided Responsibility for A-Weapons

By NORA BELOFF

PARIS.—THERE is some doubt in NATO military headquarters near Paris whether the creation of a "non-nuclear club," now being advocated by the Left in Britain, would be compatible with the survival of General Norstad's integrated Western European Command.

A high-ranking officer told me that in his view there would be no difficulty if the club merely committed its members, as suggested in the official Labour Party manifesto, to abstaining from the manufacture of nuclear weapons. The American arsenal is now sufficient, he said, to provide the club with the necessary bombs and missiles. But if, as seems to be the intention of many of the "rule-breakers," the club were to include the possession of a non-nuclear club, the signatories go further and pledge themselves not to allow their armed forces to use nuclear weapons. This, he said, is not acceptable. As things now stand, General Norstad would personally give orders to use atomic weapons, but, in practice, the forces would be ordered to do so by the President. It is going to be essential to decentralize this responsibility. It is pointed out that in the event of an attack, command in a given sector must be free to decide in a matter of seconds whether to fire a nuclear weapon. If the President is to be the sole authority on atomic warfare, which might alone suffice to stop 20 attacking aircraft, whereas only one or two of them could be shot down by guided missiles firing a conventional explosive.

Non-commanding officer, it is affirmed at Supreme Headquarters, Allied Powers, Europe, could accept the possibility of having some sectors of his front defended by "highly vulnerable second-class troops," as conventional forces in Europe are already becoming.

Nuclear weapons have been

ing the U.S. in a nuclear

The present writer, as a non-expert in matters of weapons technique, must obviously take the assumptions underlying this argument for granted. But even a layman may point to what seems to me a fatal flaw in the conclusions based on them. Clearly, no single country outside the U.S. and certainly no country in Western Europe could embark on a nuclear contest with the Soviet Union with any hope of survival, and that for reasons of relative geographical smallness and concentration alone. On the contrary, if any European country announced that it wanted to rely for its defence primarily on its "own" nuclear deterrent, it would positively invite a surprise attack that could wipe it out with a single blow. To be effective, the nuclear deterrent would have to have as its political and geographical basis at least the whole of the European area; each country, in other words, would be willing of its allies to take the ultimate risk in the defence, as it now relies on the U.S. But such reliance would be far better founded, and the consequent deterrent far more credible to a potential aggressor, if the nuclear weapons could be held in all countries under a single command — and preferably an American command.

It follows that the dispersal of control over nuclear weapons must be the surest way to promote the total disintegration of the Western alliance as well as to multiply the risks of nuclear war. Conversely, an agreement aimed at preserving the nuclear monopoly of two, three or at most four Powers would only limit the risk of nuclear war, but would by itself be a major step to counteract the tendencies towards a disintegration of NATO.

Hastoe (National Religious) comments that treachery breeds treachery, and recalls that the rot set in originally in the Jerusalem Municipality, when a Religious Council was elected to replace the Mayor. The Council had appointed him, thus giving the Mayor a legal basis for his removal. The Council's decision was a legal proviso to do away with graft and cheating.

Habaker (General Zionist) expresses the hope that now that Mr. Ben-Gurion has accepted the President's request to form a new government he will strive for the greatest harmony possible, although he is disappointed that Mr. Abud-Havoda contained in the very first paragraph of his letter to the President are not very conducive to it.

Ben-Gurion's appreciation of the President's contempt for constitutional government, reflected in the deprecatory attitude he displays for the transition government, spreads to the public.

Haaretz (non-party) calls on Mapai, the General Zionists and the Progressives to stand firm on direct mayoral elections, and expresses

ference should be convened to discuss it.

The high-powered Jordanian mission containing several Cabinet Ministers, which has been visiting all Arab countries with the pointed exception of Iraq and the United Arab Republic, has on the face of it been discussing the subject of a conference on Palestine. It has also, it is reliably learned, been sounding out the ground for what might be described as a "little Arab League." It is understood to be King Hussein's contention that since on numerous points the powerful United Arab Republic and Iraq will never agree, it is better that certain decisions affecting all Arabs be taken outside the area of conflict and with an apparent stand of neutrality between Baghdad and Cairo.

Closer to Cairo This point of view, according to usually reliable sources, has made little headway in the Lebanon, where there is a new and closer understanding with Cairo. The Lebanese would like to see the corridors and lobbies of the conference used as a neutral ground for the groups to go on tour. Mr. Goodman said that while returning from the U.S. some months ago, "all 500 passengers aboard ship were reading 'Exodus'."

Above the din at the Beit Hakerem Seminary, we posed the standard question to some youngsters who had arrived the night before: "How did they feel about being in Israel? A Chicago girl in Bermuda shorts ("in some places in the States they stare at them just as they do here"), said she had cried when she stepped off the plane at Lydda. Another, who unlike most, had been out of the U.S. a few times, said she had felt little in common with the people she had seen in Jerusalem. "But maybe that's only Jerusalem," she had notions of

"We want to build a permanent campus in Jerusalem which will be available the year round," Mr. Goodman said. It would be a kind of international Jewish camp which could also be used for the meetings of the Zikrona, Maccabiah, etc. Of course, it depends on finances; organizations and individuals abroad have shown much interest in the idea. Such a campus would ensure continuity, including steady madrichim, now recruited anew almost every year — and could accommodate far more applicants to the Institute than are now accepted.

The youngsters "usually leave somewhat different than they arrived — 'freer' is how Miss Shul's Goldberg, the secretary and hard-pressed factotum of the Institute, described it. At the end of the course, some say they feel they are ready to stay on. They are told that to settle in Israel one has to make the "right preparations."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

Natanya Coalition Trouble

ISRAELI labour will remember the Natanya episode as Abud-Havoda's greatest political setback, writes Davar (Hastoe). Abud-Havoda has consistently been wearing down labour unity, and its Central Committee's ordering of the party's councilman to stop collaborating with the right and to resign along with the rest of the coalition, does not absolve the party of blame.

Al Hanehshar (Mapam) asks what purpose the manoeuvre served, since they only encouraged anti-democratic elements in Natanya and the proponents of direct mayoral elections.

Lamsher (Abud-Havoda), denying that the party is eager to ally itself with reaction, and pointing to its Central Committee's rebuke of Mr. Ancilewitz, adds that while Mapai demands "loyalty of its partners," it has no compunction about turning its back on them whenever this suits its game.

Hastoe (National Religious) comments that treachery breeds treachery, and recalls that the rot set in originally in the Jerusalem Municipality, when a Religious Council was elected to replace the Mayor. The Council had appointed him, thus giving the Mayor a legal basis for his removal. The Council's decision was a legal proviso to do away with graft and cheating.

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Above the din at the Beit Hakerem Seminary, we posed the standard question to some youngsters who had arrived the night before: "How did they feel about being in Israel? A Chicago girl in Bermuda shorts ("in some places in the States they stare at them just as they do here"), said she had cried when she stepped off the plane at Lydda. Another, who unlike most, had been out of the U.S. a few times, said she had felt little in common with the people she had seen in Jerusalem. "But maybe that's only Jerusalem," she had notions of

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"El's says easing of restrictions on Arab movement would be a pre-election move, but a certain vote-getter would be the abolition of expensive exit permits for Jews."

YESTERDAY'S PRESS COMMENT

Natanya Coalition Trouble

ISRAELI labour will remember the Natanya episode as Abud-Havoda's greatest political setback, writes Davar (Hastoe). Abud-Havoda has consistently been wearing down labour unity, and its Central Committee's ordering of the party's councilman to stop collaborating with the right and to resign along with the rest of the coalition, does not absolve the party of blame.

Al Hanehshar (Mapam) asks what purpose the manoeuvre served, since they only encouraged anti-democratic elements in Natanya and the proponents of direct mayoral elections.

Lamsher (Abud-Havoda), denying that the party is eager to ally itself with reaction, and pointing to its Central Committee's rebuke of Mr. Ancilewitz, adds that while Mapai demands "loyalty of its partners," it has no compunction about turning its back on them whenever this suits its game.

Hastoe (National Religious) comments that treachery breeds treachery, and recalls that the rot set in originally in the Jerusalem Municipality, when a Religious Council was elected to replace the Mayor. The Council had appointed him, thus giving the Mayor a legal basis for his removal. The Council's decision was a legal proviso to do away with graft and cheating.

Habaker (General Zionist) expresses the hope that now that Mr. Ben-Gurion has accepted the President's request to form a new government he will strive for the greatest harmony possible, although he is disappointed that Mr. Abud-Havoda contained in the very first paragraph of his letter to the President are not very conducive to it.

Ben-Gurion's appreciation of the President's contempt for constitutional government, reflected in the deprecatory attitude he displays for the transition government, spreads to the public.

Haaretz (non-party) calls on Mapai, the General Zionists and the Progressives to stand firm on direct mayoral elections, and expresses

ference should be convened to discuss it.

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In Search of 'Real' Israel

Diaspora Youth at Jerusalem Summer Institute

By SHALOM COHEN

AMERICAN girls in garish Bermuda shorts and crew-cut youngsters, some in coloured skullcaps, crowded Jerusalem's central post office this week to cable "saved safely" to parents in New York or Los Angeles.

They were some of the 1,300 youngsters aged from 16 to 25 attending the 11th annual Summer Institute organized in the Capital by the Jewish Agency. During their course of nearly two months, they will take in lectures by experts in various fields, go on tour, and spend some time working in settlements.

Nearly every day last week new groups were arriving from North America and Britain, brought by bus from Haifa or Lydda to the Teachers' Seminary in Beit Hakerem. The first groups are the "Anglo-Saxons"; later French-speaking young people will arrive from France, Switzerland, Belgium, Italy and North Africa. South Africa and South America have their courses in the winter, when it's summer below the equator.

What brings these youngsters to attend the course? Many belong to Jewish or Zionist youth organizations (other than the halutzic movements such as British Habonim, which have an entirely different course), though some come as individuals.

Hamodia (Agudat Yisrael) also writes that the parties vying with each other to outdo Mapam on the abolition of military government do not seem to understand how dangerous a game they are playing.

Arabs Climb to Own Summit, Bridge Chasm with Palestine Plank

By RAWLEY KNOX

CAIRO (O.F.N.S.).—VOLUBLE political activity has engulfed Beirut over the past week as the Arab States explore their way towards their own summit meeting. "All is settled," as one Beirut report put it, "except where and when the conference will take place."

Economic News from Abroad

French Tax Reform

● An outline of fiscal reform has been approved by the French Government and will be submitted to parliament in the autumn in order to come into effect with the 1960 budget. Main features of the proposals are: simplification of the income tax system by amalgamation of the present "proportional" and "progressive" taxes into a single progressive income tax; extension of the purchase tax (levied on added value) to include not only manufacturers, but also wholesalers; the reduction of death duties in direct line of succession, compensated partly by an increase in indirect succession duty; an increased effort to eliminate tax evasion. The reform is expected to boost state revenues by reducing widespread tax evasion by the self-employed and the

small trade companies, but it will not put an end to the other shortcomings of the present French tax system, namely the virtual freedom from taxes for the farmers, for the government has rejected proposals to extend tax collection to at least the bigger farm estates.

U.S. Aid

● Of the \$5,000,000 spent by the U.S. for foreign aid in 1958, military aid accounted for somewhat over half. Of this, over two-thirds went to the Far East and to Western Europe. Of the non-military aid, however, over one-half was spent for Latin America, the Near East, Africa and South Asia, and almost one-third for the Far East countries. While the aggregate value of U.S. aid was almost exactly the same as in 1957, the sums paid to Europe dropped by a full third to \$1,600,000, while Latin America, India, and Pakistan got more than before.

Not Enough Gold

● Fears have recently been expressed that the general reluctance of many governments to hold as much of their external reserves in foreign currencies as in the years when the dollar was the world's stock of gold, may bring an international scramble for the limited supplies of gold. While the U.S. continues to hold over half the world's stocks of gold, the outflow in the past year amounted to \$3,300,000, which is almost one-third of the amount by which resuming output is estimated to have been worth some \$377m., excluding Russian production. The total amount was 30,200,000 ounces, about three per cent more than in 1957. Russian mines are thought to have turned out about 40 per cent of this total, or about 11,500,000, which would put Russian production at some 70 per cent of the South African level. Against this new production of 30,200,000 ounces, demand totalled over 36,000,000, of which had to be met by Central Banks in the various countries of the world, 5,000,000 into industrial consumption, at least 4,000,000 into private hoards. The balance of some 8,000,000 was bought for investment, mainly through the markets in London, Zurich, and Geneva. This was the biggest increase in 1957 investment demand was only for 1,500,000 ounces. Much of the rising investment demand is believed to have been undertaken by individuals expecting a rise in the official price of the metal, and to the extent that they have diversified their holdings into gold, this might otherwise be cushioning international trade the pressure on the world's payments system has been somewhat eased, particularly since there are no foreseeable circumstances in which the Americans can be seen agreeing to an increase. Should there be a general rush to convert short-term dollar assets into gold, there could be a considerable financial crisis, as governments would have to hold some \$6,000m. in gold form and a further \$6,000m. in private hands.

British Move Will Boost

Instalment Buying

● Instalment buying in Britain will be stimulated if plans now under consideration for setting debts come into effect. The hire purchase industry, which has been disclosed that they are considering setting up a central mechanism for payments of this kind. To counter this challenge, a special committee of the London clearing banks has been set up to consider the extension of facilities for setting instalment buying debts to people who do not possess a banking account. Removal of restrictions on instalment buying was one of the measures which sparked off the present expansion in British industry, particularly of consumer durables. Latest figures show that instalment buying of automobiles is at a new all-time peak of 167,919 contracts — 46 per cent higher than a year ago. And this boom is reflected in the purchase of other consumer durables such as refrigerators and washing machines.

DIAMONDS STILL IN DEMAND

LONDON (FTS).

THE world is still buying diamonds at a high rate. The sales figures for the second quarter of this year issued by the De Beers Central Selling Organization which handles 90 per cent of the western world's output of new stones, are close to the record established in the first quarter of this year.

DIAMOND SALES (in m.)

1959	Gems	Industrial
June qtr.	15.5	6.5
March qtr.	15.9	7.7
1958		
Dec. qtr.	15.5	6.9
Sept. qtr.	15.5	6.9
June qtr.	16.7	3.2
March qtr.	16.5	4.8

It was feared earlier that the U.S. stockpile acquisitions made on a barter basis against farm surpluses would curtail rapidly after an exceptional March quarter. However, the June quarter figures indicate that the year's total will be bigger than in 1958.

Statistics of diamond sales

provide a useful confirmation of other economic pointers. In 1957, the last "boom" year, total diamond sales reached a record of \$78.7m. Last year, they dropped to \$65.5m. In 1958, new sales record may be reached.



Israel Exhibits At Chicago Trade Fair

By VICTOR PERLEY
Special to The Jerusalem Post

CHICAGO.

TO get to the Israel booth at the giant International Trade Fair here you must first pass the exhibits of the United Arab Republic, Morocco, and Tunisia. They are two to three times larger than Israel's 90 square metres.

Their size is misleading, though, since Israel has managed to pack more into its limited space. This compactness is keeping with the country's judicious use of her own limited territory, but Israel's friends and followers here do not conceal their disappointment at the size of the exhibit. A similar display at the New International Trade Fair this spring covered three times the area.

Natan Raviv, Israel Trade Commissioner in the U.S., says that the tremendous crowds generated by the Fair here, as well as the intense interest shown in the Israeli exhibit, will mean a much larger display next time. This is only the second time Israel has exhibited at a major trade fair in Chicago, where she is the youngest of 30 nations participating.

The Fair dwarfs anything of its kind which this city

has ever done. The excitement generated by the visit of Queen Elizabeth and of an 18-ship naval fleet, as well as the official ceremonies opening the St. Lawrence Seaway, have brought out thousands to see the Fair, which is the focal point of all activities.

On the exhibition's second day, 63,000 persons went through the turnstiles, and 750,000 are expected to have passed through by the time it closes down its two-week stand on July 18. Naturally Israel stands to benefit from this great influx, which also includes some 10,000 buyers from every part of the country.

Queen in Hurry

While Queen Elizabeth barely glanced at the Israeli booth as she rushed through on a motor car (one way suggested that Israel should have joined the Commonwealth to merit a visit by her Majesty), few Chicagoans pass it by without a searching look.

The exhibit covers most of the country's export products, ranging from Y-monile jewelry to marble and plate glass. Given the greatest prominence are textiles, including raincoats, which make up one-quarter of all raincoat imports by the United States. Interest in Israel marble has taken a sudden rise since the recent decision of the Union Bank of Beverly Hills, California, to use 2,500 square metres in its new eight-story building now under construction.

Foods and Wines

Other products being shown are canned foods, wines, vodka, champagne, chocolates, hard candies, cement, plywood, shoes and religious items. There are numerous graphic and picture panels depicting various aspects of Israel development but they lack cohesion and sparkle.

As a result of the increased

promotion of Israel products in the U.S. and improved economic conditions in this country, Mr. Raviv feels that Israel's record \$21m. worth of exports to the U.S. in 1957 will be exceeded by at least five per cent this year. The entrance of Zim lines into the Great Lakes traffic this spring, followed by the present display of Israeli products to thousands of Midwest buyers, is expected to give a noticeable boost to Israel's export trade. It is felt by Mattityahu Dagan, Israel Economic Consul in Chicago, Dagan, who took over his post just two months ago, is in charge of local arrangements for the Israel exhibit.

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Small Units

Why so much needless waste of fibres, labour, auxiliary materials, equipment? Only the Ats and Lodzia Companies operate integrated plants that process textiles from the fibre to the finished product. The bulk of the textile industry consists of small units engaged only in one of the many mechanical and chemical phases of manufacture. These units are sub-standard, foreign standards are unknown to most manufacturers, interest in quality is slight, in many cases goods are marketed that are unsuited for their intended purpose. The report charges. It cites the example of curtains made here from rayon. Holland has banned rayon curtains because the sun ruins them too quickly.

Work Methods

Work methods in the small plants are often antiquated, despite modern equipment. There is next to no research. Some fabrics are made crease-resistant although this shortens their life by up to 40 per cent. If such cloth is used for children's wear, it is certainly wasteful. Poor waterproofing also shortens the active life of many clothes.

Other assailants are micro-organisms like mildew, fungi and insects like moths. "Prophylactic treatment is one of the most urgent needs in the industry." As the manufacturers are largely indifferent, it is up to the consumers to insist on the goods to act, the report demands.

The sun also helps hasten the end of our woven goods. In Israel, it shines for nine out of every ten days. The warm climate leads to profuse perspiration, another destructive chemical agent. Research should be conducted to

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Shoddy Work Wastes Textiles

Strict Control of Standards Urged

By YAAQOV ARDON

ISRAEL spends about \$1,350 m. a year on textiles of all kinds: clothes, underwear, bed linen, fabrics for home decoration, upholstery and industrial uses, excepting only rayon for tyre manufacture. The average life expectancy of these woven goods is only one year of what it is in Western countries. In other words: we turn them into rags four times faster than the Europeans do.

That is the conclusion of a 14-man investigating committee appointed last year by the Minister of Commerce and Industry. It pinned the blame for this major leak in the economy on three factors: the absence of quality standards in much of our textile production; the effects of the climate on our methods of washing; in the laundries, kibbutzim, public institutions and commercial operators.

The committee consisted of technologists of the Government's Fibre and Wool Production Research Institute in Jerusalem, Government engineers, chemists and managers of laundries, public and private. They submitted their report last month. It contains 38 recommendations to stem the avoidable waste on a serious scale. "The Committee hopes that its recommendations will be accepted," it innocently concludes.

Perhaps the most startling fact brought out by the report is the absence of official quality standards and enforcement. In 1957, Israel consumed 12,000 tons of textiles: 9,200 tons of cotton; 1,000 tons of wool; 2,000 tons of rayon. The average Israeli uses up four times as much material as his neighbour in the Mediterranean. We spend \$140 m. and over \$14 m. on materials for woven goods, the bulk on cotton, less on rayon and wool, in that order.

Small Units

Why so much needless waste of fibres, labour, auxiliary materials, equipment? Only the Ats and Lodzia Companies operate integrated plants that process textiles from the fibre to the finished product. The bulk of the textile industry consists of small units engaged only in one of the many mechanical and chemical phases of manufacture. These units are sub-standard, foreign standards are unknown to most manufacturers, interest in quality is slight, in many cases goods are marketed that are unsuited for their intended purpose. The report charges. It cites the example of curtains made here from rayon. Holland has banned rayon curtains because the sun ruins them too quickly.

Work Methods

Work methods in the small plants are often antiquated, despite modern equipment. There is next to no research. Some fabrics are made crease-resistant although this shortens their life by up to 40 per cent. If such cloth is used for children's wear, it is certainly wasteful. Poor waterproofing also shortens the active life of many clothes.

Other assailants

Other assailants are micro-organisms like mildew, fungi and insects like moths. "Prophylactic treatment is one of the most urgent needs in the industry." As the manufacturers are largely indifferent, it is up to the consumers to insist on the goods to act, the report demands.

The sun also helps hasten the end of our woven goods. In Israel, it shines for nine out of every ten days. The warm climate leads to profuse perspiration, another destructive chemical agent. Research should be conducted to

find out which colours and chemicals give the best protection for wear and tear. The report deals at length with the methods of washing in laundries and bases its recommendations on an investigation by the Fibre Research Institute. Because of our hot climate, clothes, underwear etc. are washed more often here than in temperate zones. Hence more weight attaches to the laundry factor.

Damage Factor

Experiments with Dutch hospital linen (to allow comparison with similar investigations in Holland) were conducted at 13 Government, cooperative and private laundries without their knowledge. They revealed that at 12 of them four times more damage was done here than in the Netherlands. Only one (Judith, Haifa) conformed to the

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strict standard required of laundries in Holland. The report does not reveal which were the worst offenders. The report gives the chemical industry a clean bill of health for the quality of its washing materials, especially the brand name products. It says nothing on the performance of housewives as laundresses. Experts believe that it is on the average also rather unsatisfactory.

What must be done to stop

the waste of the nation's resources? The report urges: enforcing high standards and strict quality control throughout the textile industry; technical training for laundry personnel; from managers to operatives; technical supervision and the award of quality labels; research into the wear and tear factors of woven goods; and technical guidance for laundries.

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NEW HOUSES—OR SLUMS?

Multi-Storey Blocks Can Be Healthy

By NOEMI ANZALAK

A few years ago the immediate necessity of solving accommodation problems for a constant flow of immigrants, could well be used as an excuse for monstrous housing schemes. Today, with relatively less pressure, one would expect planners to use a more constructive approach. But most housing projects are still planned with complete disregard for basic principles, displaying an extreme lack of insight and imagination.

A housing scheme must supply three main requirements: the dwelling facilities must be adequate; grouped so as to form a community unit and create a sense of social cohesion; and related, in scale, pattern and composition, to the wider frame of which they form a unit.

In this country, the absence of rented flats and the difficulty of having enough to change accommodation according to growing needs amount to the fact that for

most families taking a shikun means, more or less, acquiring a permanent residence. Present planning does not take this into account. Flats are so planned as to exclude flexibility. Space is strictly divided into small compartments, permitting no adjustments with the change of needs. Outdoor facilities, as well as social habits of many, are mostly neglected. In some housing there is only a hint of a balcony, which cannot be used for recreation. It is of the utmost importance in housing for immigrants, to provide for a working space for washing and cleaning without dirtying the whole flat.

Lead to Slums

Tiny kitchens, situated off the living room and without an outside exit may become fashionable with families ready to sacrifice comfort for the sake of a "studio" which is not intended for workers' flats, they inevitably lead to slum conditions.

Basic constituting, disturbing visual element in the landscape, ugly buildings affect the values of the people who live in them. A long, solid, blank facade, three stories high and pierced by small holes for windows, can suggest a prison, even if the flats are cool (see cut).

New housing schemes were meant as an improvement upon existing conditions. Constructed on large lots, they were planned away from noisy streets, looking inwards into the communal compound. It is the planner's job to see to it that this purpose does not defeat itself.

A cluster of houses, appropriately planned in relationship to each other and the space and activity around them, may well create agreeable communal surroundings. With the addition of green spaces for children to play in and parents to enjoy, and with communal services near at hand, it can be a welcome substitute to social identification through street activity.

But in most cases, our housing schemes are merely blocks of flats situated off the main street, which forces tenants to walk a distance in order to find themselves in the street. No adequate thought was given to providing an inner centre, shopping facilities or intimate enclosed spaces for the houses, so as to provide a setting for social activities.

In planning for new immigrants this sociological aspect also assumes vital importance. Social customs have roots too deep to allow them to submit to uniform nation-wide residential patterns. Mediterranean people are more or less so — do not regard their home as their castle. Their place of social contact is outside the house. Improving one's living conditions means being locked up in a tiny third-floor flat, little wonder many prefer staying in ramshackle and unsanitary old houses in Jaffa, where social life is full of vigour. Slums can be cheery places, where there is a feeling of social cohesion; modern housing schemes have all the potentialities of becoming gloomy slums.



Popular housing under construction at Herzliya. Note tiny windows and monotonous facade.

Contractors Suggest Flats for Rental

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HOUSING for rental as a revived form of investment in Israel is being seriously considered by the Association of Israel Building Contractors. According to its chairman, Mr. Aharon Goldstein, the three prerequisites are financial initiative by a public body, adequate returns for would-be investors and government cooperation.

Implementation of the project would, according to preliminary calculations, free the government of considerable financial burdens sunk as a "dead loss" in immigrant housing. It would also offer welcome alternative to local newly wed couples and independent immigrants with modest means who are willing to give Israel a "try" without tying themselves down by property investments.

Government cooperation would entail waiving taxes on building materials, netting a saving of some IL4,000 per two-room flat in a typical 20-unit house. Alternatively, the authorities could provide long-term loans or mortgages at an interest rate of three to four per cent for 25 years.

This would bring the construction cost of a two-room flat down to IL2,000, including IL1,500 for land development, and make the flats available for a maximum of IL400 per month, or the equivalent of 20 to 30 per cent of the average income of wage earners, which is comparable to the proportion abroad.

Mr. Goldstein thinks it possible to net a 10 per cent return on the investments, including four per cent depreciation. Such returns may attract entire foreign investors, he believes.

In recent negotiations conducted by his Association with one potential U.S. investor, the latter declared his willingness to put IL5,000,000 into a trial project. Local contractors have also indicated readiness to consider investments on a 50 per cent basis with foreign capital.

Aware of the fact that a monthly outlay of IL400 in rent may place the flats beyond the means of many, and or as downright subsidies. Alternatively, smaller and cheaper units may be included within the individual housing units. This would still save considerable sums now spent on various forms of housing aid.

Mr. Goldstein believes it possible to complete a first 1,500-flat project, to be located on development land in the cities or suburbs, within one year. All now depends upon government approval of a plan submitted to the Economic Ministry Committee several months ago.

Meant As Alternative

The rental housing projects envisaged by the Association would not be a substitute for Government housing projects, Mr. Goldstein stressed. They were suggested as an alternative and probably very popular permanent housing solution for many. While the Government should by rights have first call on the allocation of all completed units, initial success might later lead to the construction of more expensive and varied types of buildings.

Building Union Boasts Quiet Record of Efficiency

By MARK SEGAL

POST Labour Correspondent

DESPITE retrenchments in Government housing operations, the state of employment in the building industry has been satisfactory this year, the Secretary of the Building Workers Union, Mr. Haim Flexer, declares. Jerusalem is at present one of the country's most thriving centres of building activity, especially for large projects such as the University campus and the Medical Centre at Ein Karem.

The construction of plants such as the IL2m. Kitan textile mill at Dimona has helped to absorb new immigrant labour in the development areas.

Mr. Flexer has been the popular head of his Union since 1946, when he reorganized its structure. Its membership now reaches the 37,000 mark, plus some 20,000 seasonal building workers not active in the Insurance Fund.

The Building Workers Union is something of an unusual labour body. It has obtained excellent working conditions and decent social welfare benefits for its members without resorting to strikes. It organizes its own vocational training schemes. The union, under the able Mr. Flexer's leadership, has created one of the Histadrut's strongest insurance funds, which has loaned millions to employers.

Ministry of Labour, which provides the initial work tools and pays the trainees' instructors. As the Minister has written: "But for the union's training schemes, the country would have been hard put to find the necessary skilled personnel to build the homes wherein we housed the immigrants." Some 22,000 skilled builders of all trades emerged from these courses in the past 10 years. By the end of 1958, another 600 skilled tradesmen will have finished these courses, Mr. Flexer reveals. The union trains its men "on the job," under veteran artisans so that even at the beginning they earn their way. The union follows up this basic training with theoretical evening courses by technicians such as engineers and surveyors.

Insurance Fund

The union's insurance fund is now in its 13th year. In 1953, members' payments totalled IL13m., of which 70 per cent was reimbursed to them in the form of social welfare benefits. The fund's capital reached IL41.8m. at the end of 1958. Some IL21.9m. were invested in "approved funds and projects" in keeping with the instructions of the Treasury. This year IL1m. was allocated to the private contractors' centre, and an even larger sum to the Building Division of Bolet Bonch, the country's largest employer of building workers.

Over 4,000 members are permanently employed in Bolet Bonch, and another 1,500 in such large concerns as Rasco,

Mekorot, Habonah, and the Building Departments of the three Kibbutz movements. This feature of permanent employment is quite unique for building workers, who the world over are usually engaged only on a temporary basis. That was the motive for establishing a strong insurance fund ensuring social welfare benefits to temporary building workers.

The fact that the union did not figure in press reports of strike threats during recent wage negotiations is probably due to Mr. Flexer. The union emerged from the talks with substantial advantages, he reports. Employers have now raised their contribution to the Insurance Fund by 2 per cent. Today, building workers' fringe benefits reach 23 per cent of their wages.

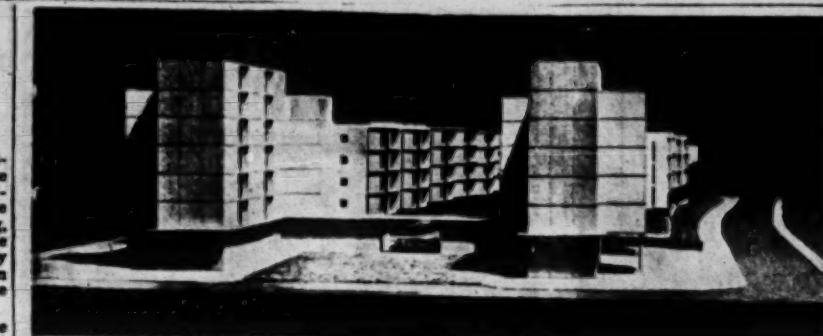
This has enabled the Union to establish a severance pay fund and a proper pensions scheme. Some 200 aging members have already been pensioned off since the scheme commenced in 1957.

Mr. Flexer welcomes the "quiet revolution" overtaking the building industry. "All sections of the industry suffer from conservatism," he admits, adding that employers, technicians and employees must adjust themselves to the introduction of new materials, equipment and techniques.

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From Model To Making

At top is a model of P.E.C.'s Naveh-Yakim plan for the development of Ariksoff St. in Tel Aviv. At right are the newly completed buildings, the ground space being enlarged by the use of "stilts."

P.E.C. Builds Model City Project

Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE Palestine Economic Corporation, long a pioneer in real estate development, has now entered the field on a large scale through its two subsidiaries, Naveh and Yakim, which were registered in 1956 and started operating forthwith.

At a premier site at the east end of Tel Aviv's Ariksoff Street, Naveh-Yakim has put up 250 apartments in two and a half years, along with two commercial buildings. The project, a showpiece of attractive well-planned and well-constructed urban housing development, is built around a four-dunam public park. All the apartments have already been sold. Naveh-Yakim offering

substantial mortgages at reasonable terms to all purchasers who required them. Meanwhile the two companies, headed by Mr. Zvi Auerbach, have acquired and are developing additional first-rate areas in Tel Aviv.

Record of Development

It was the P.E.C. that developed the Talpiot and Beit Hakerem areas in Jerusalem in the early 1950's, along with five middle-class housing developments in Tel Aviv and the Kiryat Haim and Beit Gaim developments in Haifa Bay. In 1958 a P.E.C. subsidiary, the Bay Side Land Corporation, acquired, together with the Jewish National Fund, an 8,000-dunam tract of derelict swamp land in Haifa Bay where it proceeded to develop such communities as Kiryat Yam.

Bay Side, which is now also building high-grade apartment buildings for sale on Mount Carmel, still owns 2,200 dunams in the Bay Area. Holding a long-term lease on 270 dunams in 11 commercial and industrial centres throughout the country, it has erected on them approximately 35,000 sq.m. of factory buildings — of which 6,000 have been sold and the remainder leased — and is putting up another 8,000.

In 1954 the P.E.C. completed one of the most up-to-date business buildings in the Middle East — the 8,000 sq.m. eight-floor P.E.C. Lev-ey office building in the heart of Tel Aviv. Completely air-conditioned, it houses the company's headquarters and the offices of a number of other concerns.

Need to Keep Up with New Construction Techniques

By ZEEV SCHUL

OUR housing is not up to par. This has repeatedly been admitted, though often in a veiled manner, at the building industry's various conferences during the past year. Experts, officials and contractors have implied that a revolution may be called for that may make possible the construction of a new type of housing, as obsolete as the wooden plough.

The faults begin with urban planning. Tel Aviv has been one of the first cities to admit its mistakes in this respect, and no one, from the Mayor down, denies that if the city is to develop, it must be a planned city. The Minister of Labour himself admitted at a recent convention of building contractors in Tel Aviv, "nothing has turned out to be more expensive in the long run than improvisation in matters of housing." This time, however, he was speaking of the workers to the gradual elimination of wood casing forms and their replacement by metal or special reinforced paper forms.

Colour has increasingly been used, though not always to advantage, in attempts to offset drab uniformity.

shape, the size and the type of building materials, often thoroughly outdated by modern standards, will also have to be overhauled, along with the methods of construction work itself.

While all the fault-finding has not as yet contributed much to the shape of things to come, experiments now being carried out in various parts of the country are aimed at finding the best possible solution for the popular house of the future. This will, however, be a gradual process. Since, as the Minister of Labour himself admitted at a recent convention of building contractors in Tel Aviv, "nothing has turned out to be more expensive in the long run than improvisation in matters of housing." This time, however, he was speaking of the workers to the gradual elimination of wood casing forms and their replacement by metal or special reinforced paper forms.

But builders are more immediately concerned with the introduction of new building materials and construction methods, no less of an upheaval than the new approach to housing design.

New Methods

Building techniques, virtually unchanged in Israel for the past few decades, consist principally of the construction of reinforced concrete skeletons and their "dressing" with walls of the various types of brick. Frame carpenters, bricklayers and other skilled building labourers have been used to a limited range of local materials. Then came the introduction of precast concrete blocks, which have dropped from 60 to 40 per cent in recent years due both to their own efforts and to the increased cost of building materials.

Now the workers may be called upon to relearn their profession. Bricklayers may have to switch to cement or silicate bricks or new lightweight materials whose units

are four or even eight times as large as conventional brick sizes. Possibly, master-bricklayers may also be called upon to supervise unskilled labour erecting walls with the new Tashliv interlocking bricks which make the time-honoured craft of bricklaying as simple as humanly possible (see adjoining columns).

Interior walls, generally made of narrow and hollow concrete blocks, may soon be replaced by lightweight panels made of foam plastic as the "Kal-Kar" product (which \$107,000 worth was exported last year), insulating the occupants better against noise and heat.

Scaffolding workers may have to undergo special training in order to become used to pipe-scaffolding, a new type of scaffolding consisting of wood casing forms and their replacement by metal or special reinforced paper forms.

Roof Supports

Structural innovations include roof-supporting concrete girders laid "flat" on their sides to prevent slightly protruding beams and affording complete freedom in the planning of interiors by providing one continuous floor space (with the exception of sanitary installations) at little extra expense.

Mechanization is also on our doorstep. Cranes are being used to an increasing extent in larger projects, replacing the traditional brick porters who carry their carefully balanced loads up ramshackle wooden ramps often three or four stories high. They will also replace the improvised extra task of concrete mixers as a power source for freight elevating.

In larger projects the introduction of special central cement-mixing silos is probably not far off. These will supply a uniform mixture to a number of houses built on a simultaneous schedule. Vulkan of Haifa, it is learned, is now considering the construction of such silos.

Other innovations foreseen include the introduction of standard-sized ready-made doors and windows. Kibbutz Hamadia in the Boshav Valley is reported to be pioneering in this field.

While the list is probably far from complete, the impact of any innovation will be felt by the whole trade. On the positive side, it may give a considerable boost to a new supplementary industry. But smaller contractors are seriously perturbed by the fact that the switchover will call for considerable additional capital investments, quite beyond the means of some 400 of their ranks who live on a "house-to-house" basis. At present, they require means to finance only up to one-quarter of the costs of a finished building to start.

Speedy, Economical

Its sponsors claim that the block is ideal for both speed and economy. Should Israel ever have to build in a hurry for some imperative reason, Tashliv and Israel Trinidad blocks will prove of considerable importance.

General Federation of Labour in Israel

FEDERATION OF BUILDING WORKERS

Keren Habituah Shel Pooley Nibinyan V'vodo Tziboret, Aguda Shifrut, B.M.
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REHABILITATION AND PENSION

BRANCHES THROUGHOUT ISRAEL

work, depending upon advance payments and loans to keep them going.

The builders are aware of the fact that failure to keep abreast of the times may spell the end for many, though a limited market will probably remain open for "custom-made" luxury housing. It remains to be seen whether, however many small-timers will eventually be able to make bids for the "skyscrapers" of the future. The others will automatically revert to the position of craftsmen in a machine-age. Some form of legislation will also doubtless be required to ensure that professional integrity and know-how, not business instincts alone, must be considered the qualifications for the construction of the multiple-story houses of the future.

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The Middle East Scene

By Amnon Bartur

The Rebbe
Of Dafka

ON Monday Jerusalem's main streets were again the scene of something reminiscent of the last century, thousands of Hassidim erupted in a tumultuous welcome to their spiritual leader, Rabbi Yoel Teitelbaum, known as the Satmar Rebbe, founder of the Satmar sect of Hassidic rabbis, founded in Hungary in the 18th century by Rabbi Moses Teitelbaum.

This is the Satmar Rebbe's fourth visit to Israel and his second arrival just before an election. He first came to Jerusalem in September 1955, only a week after his escape from Hungary in the famous "Bergen-Belsen train" organized by Israel Kastner.

(He himself had told hundreds of his followers, who might perhaps have been saved, not to emigrate to Israel.) Soon afterwards, he set up new headquarters and a spiritual center for his followers in the New York. He came again in July 1957, and then again made an extensive stay in the summer of 1958 to make sure that his followers did not take part in the elections to the third Knesset.

At that time, tiny and frail Rabbi Teitelbaum, who has long been known for his long anti-Zionist set up "Anti-Election" headquarters at a tiny hotel in the Kerem Avraham quarter in Jerusalem, ordered not to broadcast the radio, and when the Director of Broadcasting, Salim el-Fakhri, a Communist "front man" did broadcast it, he was dismissed from the job, if not actually arrested.

On the positive side, the change has been demonstrated by the fact that the Satmar Rebbe's willingness to see delegations of farmers who came to complain of the injustices of the Land Reform Law. There have also been signs that the influence of the Popular Resistance Movement, another Communist-controlled organization, has been weakened, and its squads have almost left the streets of Baghdad.

The so-called "nationalist" elements, taking heart, have been making their voice heard.

Family Quarrel
But despite all these manifestations, in its essentials the situation has not changed. Kassem's argument with the Communists resembles a family quarrel; the revolutionary regime continues to develop along the lines of a people's democracy, and the so-called anti-Communist measures taken by Kassem must be viewed with reservation. Whether they are moves in a greater strategic context or mere tactical moves is still not clear, but as this week's "editorial" has put it, it seems more likely that Kassem "does what he does not

THE revolution, celebrated with a massive military parade in Baghdad on Tuesday, leaves what used to be called the Kassem regime still far from solution. Despite insistent Cairo reports of foiled plots and mass arrests among Kassem's strongest allies against Nasser, the Communists, the expected rift between the Iraqi leader and the Communists has not opened.

Typical of this confusion is that Cairo, which daily disseminates news about the detention of Communists and the dismissal of leading pro-Communists from government and Army posts, has refused to send a delegation to Tuesday's celebrations on the ground that "the Communists have exploited the Iraqi revolution for their own ends, and while there seems to be nothing very clear about the four new Ministers whom Kassem has chosen for his reshuffled Cabinet, Cairo claims that all four are Communists."

Repeated Rebukes

The truth is that relations between Kassem and the Communists have been growing much less cordial lately. His rebukes of them, which started on May Day, are growing more and more frequent.

When the Communists decided to stop assisting for the participation in the Cabinet, Kassem opened a frontal attack on their continuing to function as a party. When they formed their united Nations Front with Kurdish Communists and National Democrat leftists, he gave orders not to broadcast the radio, and when the Director of Broadcasting, Salim el-Fakhri, a Communist "front man" did broadcast it, he was dismissed from the job, if not actually arrested.

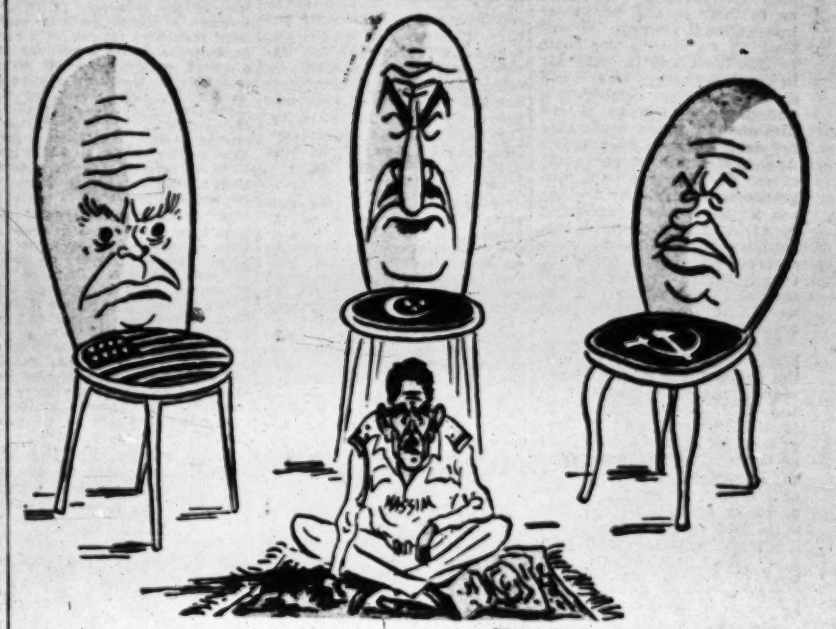
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ONE YEAR OF REVOLUTION

BETWEEN THREE CHAIRS



because he stands between Iraq and Communism but because it is what the Communists and their friends tell him to do."

New Faces

The Cabinet changes announced on Monday night, although not far-reaching, may still serve as an indicator of the situation. The inclusion of a woman as Minister of Municipal Affairs does not by itself hold any startling significance, but the fact that the new Minister, Dr. Nazira el-Dileimi, has been active in a women's organization known to be closely controlled by the Communists makes her appointment a clear gain for the latter.

As for the other appointments, Anwar Fawzi, the new Minister of Labor and Housing, is a Kurd whom the old regime is said to have sentenced to 15 years in prison for his part in the 1948 revolution. The Ministry of Guidance has gone to Faisal el-Samer, known for his affiliation to the National Democratic Party, but considered one of its Leftist group, while the leanings of Abdul Latif el-Shawaf, brother of the former commander in Mosul, are largely unknown.

It is not at all impossible that the changes and the new appointments were meant to appease the Communists, especially if it is taken into account Kassem's announcement a few hours later that the so-called transition period, which to the Communists means simply the time that has to elapse until they can function as a full-fledged party, "will end very soon." It is also of interest that the national referendum which Kassem pledged to carry out to decide on the new

Constitution has been one of the Communists' demands following their failure to enter the Cabinet.

However that may be, and no matter what Kassem himself feels about the situation, Communist influence in Iraq is not likely to disappear, or even decrease materially, in the near future. There are a few objective reasons for this. In the first place Kassem, who has proved an excellent political strategist, is not yet in a position to weaken the Communists to a degree where their chief rivals, the Nasserists, are allowed to gain the upper hand. Kassem knows well that even if he were to go out wholeheartedly against the Communists, he can expect no mercy from Nasser's supporters, to whom he dealt severe blows with the active help of the Communists.

Fundamental Realities

Secondly, the National Democratic Party, the only political body in which Kassem's unconditional supporters are a majority, is far from effective in rallying mass support for him. The party, as it is, lives in two worlds and does not attend to the needs of the masses. It is anti-Communist in essence but has no appeal for nationalist Arab elements in Iraq, which only limited cooperation is possible.

The third factor has to do with the more fundamental realities of the Iraqi scene.

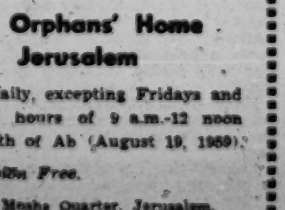
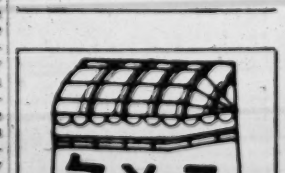
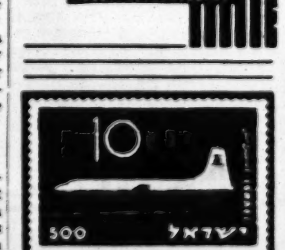
Despite the important reforms which the new regime has introduced and its efforts to reconcile the many and various trends within the country, Iraq remains an amalgam of essentially irreconcilable forces. Whereas the old regime used to deal with all undesirable elements and movements with an iron hand, the new Government, whose professed purpose has been to do away with oppression and injustice, cannot resort to the same methods.

The stunning growth of Communist influence in Iraq during the past year has been due in no small measure to the rallying of many of the discontented minorities behind them. The Kurds, the Shi'as and the intelligentsia, all kept down by the old regime, welcomed the opportunity to act and make their demands heard through the powerful organization of the Communists. For Kassem, this means that all the old conflicts will emerge with increasing force if he antagonizes the Communists.

It would thus not be very far from the truth to say that Kassem, despite all his demonstrations of independence, is still in a manner of speaking a prisoner in the hands of the Communists although he seems to be doing his best to free himself from their fetters.

DAY
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יום ההופעה 22.7.59

22.7.59



Wadi Salib: Squalor and Hope

By YACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

THE stones thrown in Haifa last week after a shot was fired at a drunk drew into the headlines Wadi Salib, a quarter that is only a stone's throw from the city's fashionable Herzl street.

Connected with Hadar, Haifa, by dozens of steep, twisting, often crumbling stairways, the quarter around Wadi Salib street is the oldest part of Haifa. Until 1948 it was almost exclusively Arab, and many of its streets still carry Arab names. Today the population is estimated at 15,000, one-third of them of North African origin. The others come from all over the world. It is a mixture of new immigrants and oldtimers, consider themselves and are considered by the town "new immigrants," which represents an attitude rather than a condition.

The quarter is a slum, permanent by virtue of the real estate market. The houses and hovels it should have been leveled and replaced by modern dwellings after the Arabs had been driven out of Haifa. It was blown up in 1948, says Mayor Abba Khoussy, "but we were short of a few tons of dynamite."

Should Be Razed
Although Wadi Salib of today is a far cry from the broiler-riddled quarter of a decade ago, the city fathers still consider it should be razed and rebuilt. But the hundreds of families that moved in as soon as the Arabs left — the quarter is conveniently near the port and the new immigrants only had to carry their suitcases into an empty room to set up a "home" — must first be relocated. They have spent thousands on installing electricity, water, and other amenities.

Most of the residents are comparative newcomers, of two to four years' standing. Not liking the work in the development areas and villages to which they were taken on arrival, they found the Wadi a convenient and comparatively cheap way of getting into "town." The "apartments" are continually changing hands. The more fortunate who are able to move further up hand them to the less fortunate, for whom IL1,000 is capital to be realized only by selling their possessions. But it is becoming harder to find anyone to pay back the investment plus the one-third money that the Development Authority, the quarters'

landlord, now demands. So families are stuck, preferring to hang on to their "property" and to suffer insupportable housing rather than lose on their investment.

Others who are "stuck" include those who are diligently saving for the day when they can move out on their own account. They have their own reasons for wanting to bring their friends home, and the whole family works hard for the great day.

Shops Make Living
Yet dozens of small shopkeepers, barbers, artisans and cafe owners make a living in tiny, decrepit premises and where they make a living is where they have a vested interest in the district's perpetuation and won't move as long as there is a customer to serve. There are also those who like the district. It is no worse, after all, than their homes were in Morocco. They like living together with other immigrants from the same part of the world, and fear they would feel lost in a modern housing project.

The dwellings are as varied as the inhabitants, ranging from tiny, vaulted cave-like hovels to quite spacious flats, inferior only in their location. Many veterans have "made names" for themselves by virtue of their seniority and have become recognized elders. They are loath to start all over again in some new-fangled housing project where no one would appreciate them.

The dwellings of the houses (the quarters) are the streets of the quarter are surprisingly clean. The Town Hall sees to it. The Mayor insists the area be kept clean. There are some few playgrounds for the many children. There are schools. A grand new school building is going up.

Up and down the innumerable stairs among the crowded alleys, one can find well-kept apartments with even a suggestion of a garden side by side with filthy hovels and rotting sackcloth exten-

sions. Many houses today boast gas cookers, and each reflects the nature of its occupant. The sun beats the quarter like a baking oven, and the women sitting in tiny courtyards excuse themselves for not asking you into their homes because "it's too hot inside." One of them, a dark-skinned woman, is Mrs. Hassida M. She lives in a tiny room and kitchen with her husband and 18-month-old boy.

She came from Morocco eight years ago, when she was 13. "I wanted to come," she told me, "my family would follow," she claims. But she is still alone, "because of selective immigration." At 13 she lived with a grandmother, and being under age, could not register for work. She took clandestine jobs, cleaning flats and offices. At 14, Youth Aliya offered to take her "but only to learn farming." She preferred to move to Tirat Carmel, where she met her husband. He has a permanent carpenter's job with Solel Boneh and nets "from IL230 to IL350" a month.

'Riot Was Good'
They bought the flat four years ago, for IL1,200, and spent much cash and effort to make it habitable. "Now we can only get IL400, people say it's too hot." Although she admits that her husband can earn extra money in the evenings, Hassida says that they can't afford a better flat or even the down payment for public housing. "We're stuck," she shrugs her shoulders "until something happens to get us out of here." Hassida is convinced that there is discrimination against Moroccans. No, not against her husband, but against her. "I work, but her cousin, a newcomer who is a skilled mechanic, earns less at his trade than all the others. 'Just because he doesn't know any Hebrew. But if he could talk Yiddish he'd be all right.'"

Her neighbor interrupts. "You know that's not true, Hassida. The neighbor, Mrs. Rivka R., is about 40. Her brother-in-law, a recent arrival, has 30 years of driving experience and can't get a job at all. His son, a skilled metal worker only gets relief jobs in Nazareth, where they live. 'It's not discrimination, it's just that counts,' said Mrs. R., who occupies the

room with her husband and 13-year-old son. They came in 1948 and spent two years at Be'erotayim, a village in the Negev. They then bought a hovel in Accre's old city for IL200. The husband had intermittent work at the Askar paint plant and is now getting a regular IL220 a month. Four years ago they moved into Wadi Salib, for IL1,200. It's a "great improvement" on Accre, but they hope to move out again.

Various Attitudes
Mrs. R. augments the earnings with home sewing, "but how will we ever afford a decent flat?" The son wants to attend a vocational high school and that has priority, "at least he'll be better off." Mrs. R. had "nothing to say" about the riots. "Greater brains can worry about that." She obviously didn't want to quarrel with her Moroccan neighbor, with whom she appeared to be on excellent terms.

Attitudes vary from house to house. Not more than 200 grown-ups took part in the riot. There were also many young men who came from Morocco without their parents, and when they leave the Army find themselves without a home or the disapproval of a family. Mostly without a skilled trade and unwilling to farm as "Youth Aliya" taught them, they find it hard to get permanent jobs. Some go to night courses, others remain to roam the streets and wreck the labour exchange now and then when there is not enough work. They are used to the family clan and are lost without it.

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Refugees: Solution Is Economic

Why U.N. Secretary-General's Report Upset Arab Leaders

By Our Jerusalem Editor

ISRAEL and the Arab states will continue to live side by side in unperpetrated animosity. The refugees will linger on in their squalid camps on international charity. Oil will flow on an ever larger scale to the West and be paid for in hard currency. Israel will absorb Jewish immigrants and manage to raise abroad just enough funds to finance her development schemes. The Arab states will launch some more development programs, financed by foreign aid in the non-oil-producing countries as the oil-producers continue to accumulate huge reserves of surplus funds. In other words, nothing will change in our stable political world, at least not in this region.

These, as befits such a highly official publication, are the assumptions of Mr. Hammarskjöld's memorandum to the U.N. General Assembly, in which he submits his "Program for the Continuation of United Nations Assistance to Palestine Refugees." A scholarly document, composed in accurate, diplomatic style and supplemented by a statistical appendix and several tables, though not devoid of human touches.

Nor is there on the face of it anything sensational about the U.N. Secretary-General's recommendation that UNRWA's work be continued and even improved, put on a permanent basis, transferring some of its functions (e.g. educational activities) to the host governments and to UNRWA and force them to take active steps to absorb the refugees in their own economies.

Arab Protests

Nevertheless the document had the effect of a bombshell. Protests were published in Arab capitals: demonstrations and hunger strikes were staged in refugee camps. For behind the diplomatic facade Mr. Hammarskjöld had made a statement which may sound commonplace to this country, but which is revolutionary for the man-in-the-street in Cairo or Baghdad, namely that absorption of unemployed population—which the refugees are hinges on the pace of economic development, and that given an appropriate rate of economic and social progress in the Arab countries, the refugees will in course of time be absorbed and provided with a living without any special action on their behalf.

In other words, the Secretary-General holds that the refugee problem is not a political one, concerning Israel, but an economic one, and thus of prime concern for the Arab states themselves. The figures in Mr. Hammarskjöld's memorandum make it possible to place the refugee problem in its proper perspective for the first time. In the coming decade, 1960-1970, the population increase of the Middle East countries is expected to be almost 15,000,000 (including 3,600,000 expected in Israel). During the same period the refugee population may rise to 1,300,000. Its absorption would therefore add nine per cent to the capital amounts required for the provision of employment and income for the entire region. If the computation is based on the labor force figures and local circumstances are taken into account, the additional burden

imposed by the refugees would be 10-15 per cent. Even if Israel is not included, the refugees will thus evidently constitute but a small fraction of the Middle East's overall requirements in the near future. If ways and means are found to carry out the development work needed on the part of the Arab states, the Secretary-General's cautious style, this revelation appears as follows:

"Viewed from an economic angle, the integration of the refugees into the host economies is not a problem. It is a problem of the future, although it must be considered as a fairly long project, it is perfectly within reach provided that the Arab states develop through sufficient capital formation, the recent progress in the rate of progress and the great natural resources are encouraging elements."

Mr. Hammarskjöld even goes so far as to add that "viewed in the perspective of what has been achieved in the past, the population represented by the Palestinian refugees should be regarded as an asset for the future; it is a reservoir of manpower which in the desirable general economic development of the Arab states, the creation of higher standards for the whole population of the area."

The big proviso is, of course, the availability of capital for all the development projects which are required by population growth, but huge though the amounts in question are, estimates made by Mr. Hammarskjöld's paper show that prospects in this respect are more hopeful than is often assumed. An appraisal prepared by U.N. economic experts puts the total amount of investment required for absorbing the area's increase in labor force in the 1960-1970 period in productive employment "so that per capita incomes will continue to increase at a modest rate" at about \$12,000, to which another \$10,000, or so would have to be added for absorbing the refugees. This estimate, however, includes Israel's requirements which add up to over \$2,000, for the period in question, but have, of course, to be treated as a matter apart. This leaves about \$10,000 for the rest of the Middle East.

On the other hand, the oil revenue of the Arab states in the next decade is expected to amount to \$200,000, according to the lower estimate made by Mr. Hammarskjöld (made by an OECD survey team) at \$2,500,000, according to the Chase Manhattan Bank. The Arab States' aggregate gross savings are thus estimated at about \$1,000,000, and \$1,000,000, respectively, plus \$500,000 to \$1,000,000, representing the expected inflow of foreign capital. After taking due account of capital needed to provide for proper depreciation of existing assets, we find that resources available for additional investment amount to roughly \$14,000,000 to \$17,000,000, more than the above estimate of capital requirements. It should perhaps be noted that these estimates do not include any Israel compensation payments to the refugees.

This picture is, of course, a very rough one, and its estimate that "the integration of the refugees is not a forecast of what will happen, but a projection... of certain significant trends" that may make it possible to place the magnitude of the problem. But Mr. Hammarskjöld was, nevertheless, perfectly right in making just this "order of magnitude" estimate, and his suggestions for dealing with the refugee problem, which

he pointedly summarizes thus: "In these circumstances, it is not adequate to direct attention primarily to the relationship which exists between these political problems and the question of the refugees. In fact, a solution of the refugee problem should be sought in the context of a sound general economic development of the area, irrespective of its significance for the integration of the refugees. If the problems are solved sufficiently well, the proper political setting would probably (and this is a reasonable assumption) create a solution of the refugee problem in its political aspects."

Mr. Hammarskjöld's novel approach to the refugee problem is thus to attempt to solve it by doing nothing specific to solve it, and to concentrate instead on promoting general economic and social development in the Middle East region. He points out, in celebration of the rate of progress, and present problems, that the refugee problem is a problem of the future, although it must be considered as a fairly long project, it is perfectly within reach provided that the Arab states develop through sufficient capital formation, the recent progress in the rate of progress and the great natural resources are encouraging elements."

Small wonder that this approach has caused an outcry in the Arab camp, which would like to make the presence of unsettled refugees a focal point for all Middle Eastern — and world — affairs, though they would evidently have to cut their economic advance to stop the trend indicated by the Secretary-General. But this general outlook must not distract us from the practical difficulties that handicap this general advance, for even though the region's financial resources may be ample on paper, their utilization is fraught with political impediments only vaguely hinted at in Mr. Hammarskjöld's paper.

Economic Annex

The economic annex to the document, though starting with "the area as a whole and assuming perfect internal mobility of capital" even proceeds to calculate separately the position of Arab oil-producing and non-producing countries. The latter (i.e. the U.A.R., Lebanon and Jordan) are expected to have free investment funds, beyond the sums needed for offsetting depreciation, of \$4,000, in the 1960-1970 period of which \$700,000 would come from private foreign capital. However, "to create employment opportunities for all the natural increase in the labor force and to ensure a slightly better living conditions for the people" they will require \$6,000,000, and if a somewhat higher rate of economic development is assumed (which would greatly facilitate the process and ease its subsequent stages) the amount would rise to \$7,800,000, plus \$1,700,000 for the absorption requirements of the refugees assuming that they stand for an international fund that would finance development projects. Another method of relieving the heavy potential capital shortfalls regarding vocational training and other means from alternate sources. In any case, the basic facts brought to world attention by Mr. Hammarskjöld's memorandum will demand rethinking in the Arab capitals, abroad, and in Israel too.

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quited amounts. Accordingly, it is assumed that the bulk of the deficit will be financed by these funds, leaving only a part to be covered by outside aid, and the Secretary-General points out the progress recently made in implementing Arab economic unity, and in establishing an Arab development fund.

As a matter of fact, decisions to that end have been adopted and some steps have been taken to simplify trade procedures, establish joint bodies and funds for limited purposes, etc. But it is a far way from this to the joint financing of development projects, and in a closer view one doubts whether matters are quite so simple as Mr. Hammarskjöld's diplomatic paper implies.

Even apart from the U.A.R.-Iraq tension and other conflicts, one must bear in mind that only a small part of the expected capital funds will be adopted such a generous attitude, even if it should eventually accumulate the capital surpluses predicted by the U.N. economists.

It is much more likely that the have-not countries will intensify their attempts to grab the oil riches by force and by the propaganda slogan of a direct bearing on Arab relations with Israel, but that it will act in a direction quite contrary to that presumed by Mr. Hammarskjöld's paper.

The Ashdud burial cave is not the first of its kind to be uncovered in Israel. In 1934, E. Sukenik had excavated a similar site near Hadera, and it is possible to reconstruct an osuary that went to the Rockefeller Museum. More recently, Dr. Kaplan's excavations of ancient graves discovered near Tel Aviv, brought to light additional information. However, none of these sites could be regarded as regards the richness or the condition of the finds.

The mammoth cave of Ashdud was a hall measuring 12 metres by eight, dug around a central post into the Karkur limestone, four metres below ground level. The entrance was through a doorway, to the right of a low wall which formed a sort of shelf, and the floor of the northern half of the hall. This ledge was extended in length by three recesses cut into the side walls, and the floor of the cave and the floor of the hall were level. It was here that most of the ossuaries were found, while others lay on the floor of the cave and the floor of the hall.

Thirty ossuaries must have been housed in the hall. Each was a ceramic receptacle 70 cm. long, 30 cm. wide and 60 cm. high on the average. Most of the ossuaries were decorated with a relief of a man and a woman, and hence their extraordinary value, for they thus constitute first-rate documentation of Palestinian architecture in the second half of the fourth millennium B.C.E.

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Azor Burial Cave 5,000 Years Old

Houses for the Afterworld

By Jean Perrot

IMAGINE an archaeologist discovering some very strange stones, speculating for years about the appearance of the buildings of which they were part, and the distant past, and suddenly being confronted by genuine models of these very buildings, complete with doors, windows and roofs; he would surely think he was dreaming. Yet that is exactly what happened at Azor to the excavators of Beersheba.

In December of 1957, a bulldozer working the infertile sands near Azor, between Rishon LeZion and Tel Aviv, suddenly uncovered at the quarry face a cave the roof of which had fallen in. In the wall of the cave were a series of niches, and village youngsters were carrying off when news of the discovery reached Aluf Moshe Dayan. Realizing that this was a burial cave of exceptional interest, he hastened to alert the Antiquities Department.

Since the tomb appeared to belong to the ancient culture of Chasoul and Beersheba, my Israel colleagues generously made way for me. At the very height of the winter, Mr. S. Moscovitz, a husband of Yemite workmen and myself undertook to salvage what could be retrieved. The work, carried out with the assistance of the Antiquities Department, in mending the cave, was completed until May of this year.

The Azor burial cave is not the first of its kind to be uncovered in Israel. In 1934, E. Sukenik had excavated a similar site near Hadera, and it is possible to reconstruct an osuary that went to the Rockefeller Museum. More recently, Dr. Kaplan's excavations of ancient graves discovered near Tel Aviv, brought to light additional information. However, none of these sites could be regarded as regards the richness or the condition of the finds.

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What is more, we have here not one type of house, but a large variety of types of construction. Some are flat roofs, others rounded ones, others yet oval ones; some have one story, others two; some are massive, with solid walls, others on pillars, light and ventilated.

The models are executed with an attention to detail that reveals the nature of the building materials. The amount of wood used in the construction, along with beaten earth, is surprising for Beersheba. The same applies to the painted vegetal motifs of the ornamentation, which hint at the frequent use of palm and other light materials in the roofing.

However, were these models intended to represent Palestinian houses at all? The question is particularly in place in view of the probably foreign origins of this culture, which might have clung in its understandably conservative funerary conventions to archaic types evolved in other climates and conditions. Without hazarding here a definitive answer to a complex problem, we may say that there is no a priori reason for refusing to see in the Azor models, despite their unexpected features, actual replicas of contemporary Palestinian dwellings. Long and with the entrance at the short end, they have walled-in courtyards, as at the dwellings uncovered by the Beersheba excavations, while houses with thick walls and no openings except a door and a flat or rounded roof are perfectly suited to the climate of the Negev. As for the two-story houses on pillars, excavated near Hadera, the trace of them so far but they appear remarkably well adapted to the conditions of the coastal region.

The Azor ossuaries are so-called because the bones were collected in them after the body had been dried out. The first stage of the operation was apparently carried out outside the cave, for we found no complete skeletons inside it. The bones were brought to the receptacles in a bag, and once they had been placed inside, the door was shut and held in place by a crossbar. Later other bones were laid beside the receptacles, or on top of them, and towards the end of the period in which the cave was in use, when the receptacles had been buried beneath the earth, and the bones blown in through the entrance, the users of the cave contented themselves with laying the bones out along the walls of the cave, a custom that was also observed in Beersheba.

It is difficult to tell how many individuals were buried in the Azor burial cave, for the bones are too small to be numbered at least 50. Their anthropological type, based on the ear, has been identified with that of the Beersheba tombs. Characterized by short skull and a few pronounced features, the individuals are considered by some as being of the same type as those found in the Beersheba tombs.

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ROUND THE EXHIBITIONS

Z. Hirschhorn

Z. HIRSCHHORN'S oils at the Youth and Community Centre, Mt. Carmel, prove him a realist who is not afraid of outspoken albeit well-toned colours. His style tends to impressionism, with varying degrees ("Fishing Boats at Ein Hayam" for its arrangement of boats, "Memorial Park" for its soft greens and "Nahariya Beach"). On the whole the landscapes are better conceived than the still lifes, of which the best is "Calladum", where the plant is offset by its wall shadow, because the latter rather overwhelms the observer. "Still Life" (20) would have been very successful if it had only been set further back. This trait, for example, can influence the landscapes by over-stressing the bridge in "Bridge at Ein Hayam" and raise doubts about the placing of the central figure in "Acre". Otherwise both pictures, particularly the former, are satisfying.

Hirschhorn, without being exciting, is a solid artist ("Music by Boys" who turns portraits, are also displayed whenever he holds the balance among his different motifs — in other words, whenever he understands that the realist must live in a line's multiple cabin, in the unity of subdued coolness and concentration of the audience's eyes on the screen in a cinema, or at the Hebrew University long platform and a low stool, providing ample shade and space. In all three instances, the functional is polished through the aesthetic.

From this point of view, the interiors are generally assisted by an aesthetic design. While the Beit Yitzhak synagogue, seen from the outside, merely reveals an acceptance of modern ideas, the interior, a synagogue, seen from the inside, incorporates both aspects, functional and artistic.

A general survey of the Exhibition points the direction of post-1948 Israeli architecture towards the satisfaction of climatic requirements, i.e. a functional understanding of the climate, derived from the simplicity of mid-20th-century architecture. Spaciousness and roominess design on the free passage of air and in relation to dwellings, may likewise be a reaction against the cramped condition of earlier houses, and a reflection of the new scientific design on the wall of the Kanan Building, Hebrew University. Coordination of surroundings is found in the erection of effective walls of natural stone at Jerusalem and Ashkelon. This brings us to landscaping, evident in the residential quarters of Kiryat Shimon and in the presence



Z. HIRSCHHORN: "Card Players" (oil)

of water (also functional for coolness) at several hotels and hospitals. Yet once again fuller means of study are required.

Some buildings involve problems peculiar to themselves, e.g. the lighting of an artist's studio or the conception of the Mann Auditorium. A minor but attractive point is the use of the path in the children's quarters at Kiryat Shimon. They carry pictures and, if as seems to be the case, they are cut into the pavement, also prevent slipping in rainy weather.

the "Building" — Page 17

Caricature

The second show at Mishkan Le'Omanut, Ein Harod, "Caricature in Israel," was fully reviewed in *The Jerusalem Post* of February 15, when it was first exhibited in Haifa.

Chinese Seat

HAZOREA'S Collection of Far-Eastern Art has been further enhanced by a porcelain and coloured glass Garden Seat from a Summer Palace, Ming Period, 16th century, the gift of E.C. Volpert, New York. It is in the form of a circular porch, in light blue with two broad dark blue bands at top and bottom and decorated with leaf designs. Two lion faces must have once held handles in their mouths to move the seat about. A pouf shape in porcelain of course mixes two mediums but then durability had to be considered. This Garden Seat must have looked very well in its proper setting.

French Painters Get Odd Jobs for Art's Sake

By a Special Correspondent

PARIS (NANA).

IN the midst of the biggest art boom in history, fewer than three per cent of France's professionally recognized painters and sculptors make a living from their talents.

This not-so-abstract picture of the true state of modern art comes from the Ecole des Beaux-Arts, still the main training ground for French wielders of brush and chisel. Art for art's sake — and little else — remains, too often, a hard economic fact, even here in the world's artistic capital.

Some 73,000 persons living in France are recognized by the Government for tax and other legal purposes as professional artists. But, the Beaux-Arts faculty reports, only 1,600 of them are able to support themselves and their families — three-quarters of French artists are married, nowadays — from the proceeds of their art.

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alone have made — and broken — contemporary reputations.

Gallery commissions on sales have become steadily higher, and in some circumstances amount to 30 per cent or more. Galleries have been known to sign an obscure artist to a long-term, poorly paid contract, skillfully publicize him and then sell his canvases at ten times the price he had been asking. The artist seldom, if ever, sees any of the additional money.

The economic difficulties involved in living in a Paris of sky-high prices have sent tens of thousands of artists scurrying to the cheaper South. About 30,000 of them still live and work here, but the remainder make their headquarters in the French Riviera, the Balearic Islands or elsewhere.

They come here mainly to see their works exhibited. Less than half of the practicing "French" painters and sculptors are actually Frenchmen by birth. Of the thousands of foreigners, Americans and Spaniards comprise the largest single national groups. There are about 90 Canadian artists living here, more or less permanently.

The idea of the "working class" artist — the ham-fisted lover of colour and form — has gained much vogue. But in fact, four-fifths of France's art colony is of strictly middle-class origins.

Despite the hard life which is the lot of most artists, L'Ecole des Beaux-Arts and other ateliers here continue to have three times as many applicants as they can accept.

IN THE GROOVE

Abuya Tashuk in "Kinderarten" Songs (REID ARTS, 12-15) and "We Play" — Children's Songs for Grades One and Two (AN 12-13, L.P. 10) — 11-12 each.

A MOST welcome collection of children's songs which are all well-known to our youngsters. It was a good idea to issue a collection like this, which can serve as a help in teaching and as a refresher at home.

Unfortunately, Abuya Tashuk has nothing to show in her interpretation, which would make her choice understandable. Her voice is limited in range and colour, and further aggravated by inept recording. In contrast to the highly encouraging developments that we have lately witnessed in the field of serious music, the standard of performance in folkloric and teaching music is steadily dropping.

JANCO SHOW

ONE of the most complete retrospective exhibitions ever to be held in the Capital will be on display tomorrow when Mr. Mordecai Ardoun opens an exhibition of some 80 paintings by Marcel Janco. The exhibition has been assembled from all over the world. Janco was one of the founders of Dada.

RAMAT GAN CINEMA
Sat. 8, 10 p.m.
Weekdays 7.30, 9.30
Roberto Amoretti's modern Cinderella
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'Ballets: U.S.A.' Coming Soon

Jerome Robbins to Present American Choreography

JEROME ROBBINS' "Ballets: U.S.A." which electrified European audiences last summer at the Brussels World Fair and at the Festival of Two Worlds at Spoleto, Italy, is due in Israel during the last week of this month for a series of performances with the Israel Philharmonic Orchestra at the Mann Auditorium. The ballet is presented by Leland Hayward in association with the International Cultural Programme of the United States, administered by the American National Theatre and Academy.

"Ballets: U.S.A." is the creation of one man, Jerome Robbins, the internationally celebrated director and choreographer whose ballets have been seen by more people throughout the world than those of any other American choreographer. This young American company, which now numbers 20 soloists, was formed last summer specifically for performances abroad, and its subsequent appearances in New York and other American cities are the direct result of its unprecedented European acclaim. Contrary to original intention, therefore, "Ballets: U.S.A." is on its way to achieving permanence as a company.

The name was chosen, not in any way to represent U.S. dancing, but to identify clearly the source and home ground from which the

dancers and choreography emerged. Now it is meant to suggest "Americana" in terms of folkloric or the employment of native talent only. Jerome Robbins believes that ballet dancing in America, originally an imported product, has been completely influenced and drastically changed by the American nation and by the culture in which it has grown up. Americans, he says, not only dress, eat, think and talk differently from other people; they also dance differently and the brilliant art of the dancers has gained wide appreciation abroad.

Variety of Styles
Programmes have been planned to show the variety of techniques, styles and theatrical approaches that are America's particular development in dance. The repertoire extends from the classic ballet danced in tight, tutu and toe-shoes to the current jazz styles, most often danced in sneakers and knee guards.

Two superb American artists, Ben Shahn and Saul Steinberg, have designed sets for the ballets, while the famous costume designer, Irene Sharaf, and an outstanding stage and lighting expert, Jean Rosenthal, are also displaying their gifts. One of the dances which Israel will see is "N.Y. Export," Op. Jazz, in which painter Ben Shahn created a

series of beautiful and vivid aspects of city life. It is a formal, abstract ballet based on the kind of movements and complexities of rhythms found in today's dances. In it Robbins explores the world of the American teenager. The jazz score has been written by youthful Robert Prince, a discovery of Robbins.

Another ballet scheduled for performance here is "The Concert," a satirical piece which depicts what various individuals read into the music they hear, and it is set to various little piano pieces of Chopin, Saul Steinberg, with whose witty drawings all familiar, is responsible for the curtain design.

Israel is already well acquainted with some of Mr. Robbins' ballets through the films "Fancy Free" and "On the Town," which were so successful here. He also did choreography for the film "The King and I" and staged all the musical scenes. In addition to the ensemble of 20 solo dancers, Jerome Robbins, whose production of "West Side Story" — music by Bernstein — London is still playing hot, brings with him six jazz musicians and a staff of technicians. The music director is Werner Torkanowsky. The Israel Philharmonic, with a strength of 45 musicians, will play the pit.

Architecture In Israel

"TEN Years of Architecture in Israel," organized by the Engineers & Architects Association, is now showing at the Mishkan Le'Omanut, Ein Harod. These plans and drawings include private houses, housing schemes, institutions administrative, cultural and educational; hospitals, banks, synagogues, cinemas, hotels, schools, bath-houses, schools and kibbutz dwellings — but, strangely enough, no factories, although a large part of the population pass its working days in those surroundings.

It is difficult to judge from photographs whether a building is a good one or not. The first object of architecture, for that one would require blueprints and in the case of the National Science Institute, Rehovot and certain Technion laboratories, an understanding of the processes involved. Of course, the new production of a building allows one to

cast as a whole was timely and frank.

One of the most enjoyable items of the week was Yehuda Paradis' excellent interviews in Friday's Children's Programme on the subject of how children spend their vacations. The answers were revealing and entertaining. Mr. Paradis is one of the best of our radio interviewers and his lack of asking questions which evoke revealing replies.

The second part of the programme reported a mock trial from an agricultural school. Although the material was ingenious, the style of the participants was alarming. It gave me a horrible feeling that the new generation of politicians will sound no different from our contemporaries.

PICK OF THE WEEK'S LISTENING
"Call Me Madam" (tomorrow at 3.30); "United States Jewry" (tomorrow at 9); Youth Journal on the radio (Wednesday at 6); Kol Yisrael Orchestra plays Barber's "Essay for Orchestra," Part II (Thursday at 9.30); "Kreika" symphony (Tuesday at 9.15); Theatre and Music in the World (Wednesday at 8); second wave-length: Marilyn Taylor (soprano) (Thursday at 10.05).

AUDIO
Parliamentary Review, British Album, Tomorrow: News News Talk, The Weekly British Press. Students from Israel.

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Radio Review Threats to Broadcasting

IN view of the current controversy about Kol Yisrael I was particularly interested to read this week a report of a talk by Mr. Carleton Greene, Director of News and Current Affairs at the B.I.C.

Mr. Greene entitled his lecture: "Two Threats to Broadcasting: Political and Commercial Control," and his thesis was that radio and television are too powerful in their potential long-term effects for their control to be entrusted to politicians or business men.

He severely criticized the misuse of radio by Nazis, Communists and Nasser, but is more immediately concerned with countries where there is a democracy but where there is not an ingrained habit of give and take between government and opposition.

Mr. Greene advocated the independent public corporation as the best form of radio set-up. New services he felt should not try to compete with the press but offer programmes which can be universally trusted and which people can use as a yardstick for judging the accuracy of their favourite newspaper.

Mr. Greene, the French have devised themselves of the national asset of a public service broadcasting system providing news and information universally trusted for its fairness and impartiality which government or party political control of broadcasting tends, at the very least, to make it suspect and destroy its authority as a source of information.

He was equally critical of commercial broadcasting, saying that revisiting the U.S. lately, he was shocked at the extent of the decline of intelligent broadcasting and how bulletins had become advertisement-packed and tended to ignore the outside world.

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ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
News: Hebrew: 6.30, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m. (tomorrow 8.30, 9.00, 9.50, 10.00, 11.00 a.m.)
English: 2.00 p.m. French: 2.